

North Performance Ltd., 160 Thames Road, London W4 3RG, Tel: 01-994 2873



## THE GRUNWICK CONFLICT

Court sits Monday  
week for hearing  
of film plant case

A move to lessen tension in the Grunwick dispute was made in the High Court yesterday. Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice, advanced the hearing of the court challenge by Grunwick, the film processing company in north London, to the recommendation by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) that the company should recognize the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (Apex). The date for the hearing was fixed at July 4.

Lord Widgery was told by Mr Dennis Henry, QC, for Acas: "You will be aware that a recent there has been certain disorder outside the company's premises. Early resolution of the legal issues raised in this action would remove one of the elements of uncertainty that is, or may be, contributing to that disorder."

Acas, backed by Apex, suggested that the action should be fixed for next Wednesday. Grunwick asked that it should not start until July 18.

Mr Henry, QC, for Grunwick, told Lord Widgery that the company could not prepare its case by Wednesday. One difficulty, he said, was that Acas was claiming Crown privilege for certain documents. The case raised important issues under the Employment Protection Act about the way Acas should carry out its duties.

Mr Henry said the unrest at Grunwick was being used as a ground for applying for the company to start that serious and important constitutional action before they were ready.

He added: "It really is a somewhat ironic situation that this unrest is put forward as the reason why the company should be taken out of the normal course."

Mr J. Hampden Inskip, QC, for Apex, said that it was clearly in the public interest that the case should be heard without one unnecessary day's delay.

Acas's report on Grunwick indicated that one of Acas's difficulties had been that it had received no cooperation from Grunwick.

The police and union  
agree to 500 pickets

By Olive Borrell  
Crime Correspondent

After a meeting lasting 90 minutes at Scotland Yard with Mr Wilford Gibson, the Deputy Assistant Commissioner, who is in charge of public order in the Metropolitan Police area, Mr Roy Grantham, general secretary of Apex, said: "We were both anxious to reduce the temperature on the picket line and have agreed that at no time will there be more than 500 pickets at the factory."

Three different sets of arm-bands would be issued to pickets outside the factory so that the police and union officials could identify them.

The arm-bands would denote picket marshals from Grunwick strikers and Apex officials and

supporters from within the company.

When asked about the possibility that 1,000 miners from Yorkshire planned to arrive at the factory gates today, Mr Grantham said: "I want peace on the picket lines. I do not want to see any picket, policeman or member of the public in danger of life or limb. Apex welcomed moral support to 'resolve this situation'."

The Police Federation said last night that allegations that the police had used brutal and provocative tactics during the dispute were a fabrication. It also rejected allegations that plainclothes officers had acted provocatively and attacked their own colleagues to incite pickets and supporters to violence.

Chemists who  
supply factory  
get warning

Small chemists supplying Grunwick have been warned by the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (Apex) that their drugs supplies will be cut off if they continue.

"We have warned chemists that if they supply Grunwick we will not only stop their films but drugs as well. We will close them down," Mr Christopher Wright, a branch secretary of Apex, said.

He said Kodak and other big suppliers were no longer delivering to Grunwick, but small firms were continuing, and supplies were being "smuggled in" on the works bus.

"I have visited 60 chemists in London and, to be fair, only two knew they were supplying Grunwick. The others had suspicions."

Attempt at mob  
rule, Mr  
Prentice says

Mr Reg Prentice, Labour MP for Newham, North-east, yesterday rejected a claim that police officers were responsible for violence at the Grunwick factory.

He had received a telegram from the students' union of the North-East London Polytechnic alleging that plainclothes police officers had thrown bottles at pickets.

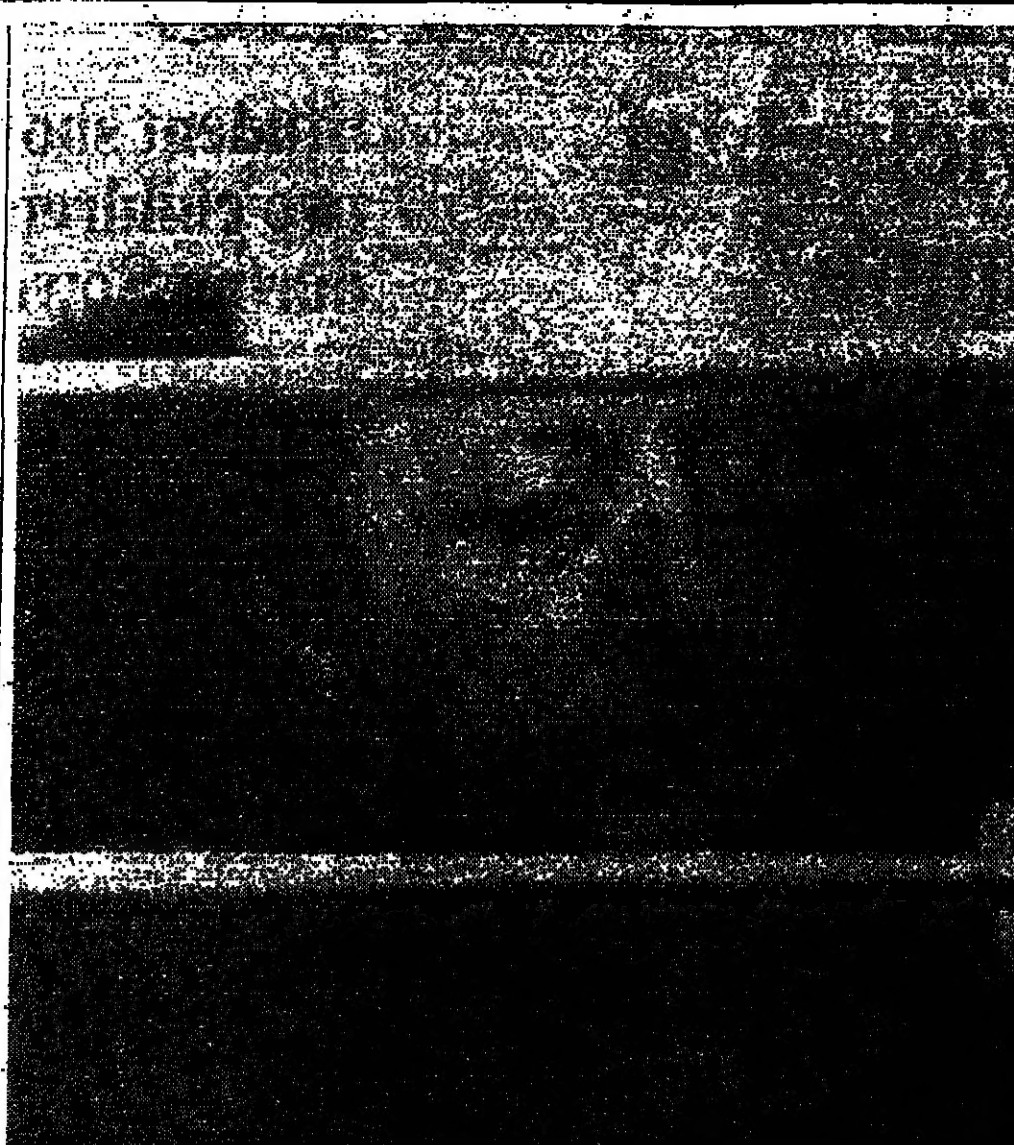
Mr Prentice said in reply that he was disgusted at the allegations of police violence. He continued: "You know as well as I do that the guilty parties are the Trotskyists and other bully boys who are trying to deny the rights of workers to carry on with their jobs."

"This is not picketing. It is an attempt at mob rule. The police have my total support in the efforts to maintain law and order."

**£4,930 shoplifting fines**  
Magistrates at Marlborough Street Court, London, close to Oxford Street, imposed £4,930 in fines and costs against 10 shoplifters yesterday.

## Fewer deaths

One hundred and twenty-seven people died in fires in Scotland in 1976, the lowest figure for four years. Damage amounted to £27.2m.



Faces in the crowd: Mr Arthur Scargill (above) after his arrest and (below) a policeman straining to hold back pickets.

## 100 Tory MPs praise control methods

More than a hundred Tory MPs have signed a Commons motion congratulating the police in their work at Grunwick. It was at first disavowed by Mr Thomas, the Speaker, but accepted after a small change.

The motion congratulated "the Metropolitan Police on their handling of the extremely difficult situation outside the Grunwick Laboratories and on the protection they have given to citizens who have freely chosen to attend their place of work."

Mr John Stokes, Conservative MP for Halesowen and Stourbridge, said: "This is the tip of the iceberg. If we do not crush this now, we shall have revolution in a few years."

Mr Michael Brotherton, Conservative MP for Louth, said: "It is extraordinary that these people talk of repression when what is happening is that the pickets, by their bullying conduct, are trying to deny their fellow workers the right to work."

MP for City of Westminster, Paddington, said: "The police appear to be using force of their senses." Mr Latham has already led several delegations of his colleagues to Mr Bates, the Home Secretary, in an attempt to get him to intervene.

Mr Eric Hoyle, Labour MP for Nelson and Colne, said: "This kind of repression of what seems to many of us peaceful picketing has got to stop. Things are getting out of hand, and I am really afraid now that someone, either a policeman or a picket, is going to be very seriously hurt or even killed."

Police chief visits injured  
constable in hospital

Police Constable Trevor Wilson who was injured in clashes yesterday outside the Grunwick plant was visited in hospital last night by Mr David McNea, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police. His condition was said to be comfortable.

PC Wilson, aged 30, was being kept in the Central Middlesex Hospital for observation. He had 10 stitches in a head wound. Scotland Yard said he had severe lacerations.

PC Wilson has been a member of Scotland Yard's special patrol group for eight years.

His wife Janet, aged 33, who is pregnant, said: "Naturally I have worried about this happening in the

past. I knew the situation at Grunwick was getting worse, and the fear for my husband's safety was always at the back of my mind. I was afraid this would happen."

She added that her husband was in reasonably good spirits. PC Wilson is attached to Westminster police station, London. The couple live in Waltham Forest.

His injury means he will miss a charity sporting event next Saturday which he had helped to organize. He had got together a Metropolitan Police team to take part in a raft race aimed at raising £5,000 for an electro-cardiogram machine for a hospital in Northampton.

Commission work 'will  
not delay improvements'

Continued from page 1

rise in the level of crime, and it is increasingly being argued that the job of the police in fighting crime and of seeing that offenders, and particularly dangerous professional criminals, are brought to justice, is being made unwarrantably difficult by the restraints of criminal procedure.

There is a balance to be struck between the interest of the whole community and the rights and liberties of the individual citizen. The Government considers that the time has come for the whole criminal process, from investigation to trial to be reviewed with that fundamental balance in mind.

This will be the central task of the royal commission. We believe that such a review is more important than the need to find more economic and efficient ways of enabling the police and courts to meet the burden of business that presses upon them.

The Government does not, however, intend the establishment of the royal commission, which will be concerned essentially with matters of principle, to hold up the improvements we are making within the existing framework. As part of this process, improvement within the existing

structure, the Home Secretary and the Attorney General will, as a matter of urgent study, be reviewing the arrangements for prosecutions and inter-relationships between the Director of Public Prosecutions and other prosecutors.

The Police Federation, whose members account for nine out of 10 police officers in England and Wales, said the announcement had caused it utter astonishment.

It added: "It comes on the very day when many of our members are being injured on picket lines at an industrial dispute. Their morale could not be lower and now this comes, like a bolt from the blue. We have never consulted about it."

"It will come as a tremendous morale booster to those, including some at Westminster, who delight in staying at the police. It is a royal commission and no doubt we will give evidence, if we are asked to, but they ought to let us get over one shock before they give us another. Many of our members are still angry over the way our pay demand was treated."

## Determination to continue bus ride through picket

Employees have few bad words  
company's pay and conditions

By Robert Parker

If the two hundred and sixty or so people working at the Grunwick film processing factory are to be believed, Mr George Ward, the managing director, the man at the centre of the violent dispute about union recognition, is a candidate for the title of "Best boss of the year."

For their beliefs, and their own attitudes, the Grunwick workers are to be forgiven for joining the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (Apex), the union at the receiving end of every morning as they come to work at the plant as "scabs" and "seabs". They do not mind words in trying to tell them so.

The dismissed workers regard themselves as being on strike. They, and the ever-increasing number of people who support them, see Mr Ward as the worst employer possible, and the workers at the plant as "scabs" and "seabs". They do not mind words in trying to tell them so.

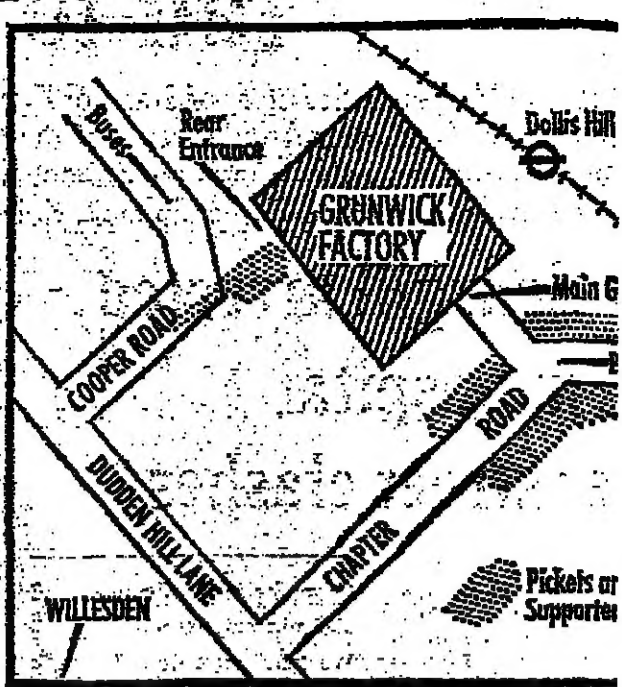
I travelled yesterday on the bus which, under heavy police protection and guidance, collects Grunwick workers around north London and brings them through the bustling picket lines. The first arrives at 8 am, the second at about 10 am.

It was a journey full of apprehension. Many of the Grunwick workers were clearly frightened as the buses approached the gate through a clearing forced by police officers.

There was hardly any criticism among workers with whom I talked in the buses, and none inside the factory, Mr Ward's factory, or their conditions and pay.

On the contrary, they say they, like many other workers, are happy with their pay and conditions and did not think they could do better elsewhere. One girl, who started work about two weeks ago, is getting £33 for a 35-hour week. Another who has been with the firm for a year said she was getting £40 for a 35-hour week and that she made much more with overtime. One who had been there for three years was getting £50 for a 35-hour week and another £40 for a 38-hour week.

The strongest criticism on the bus of Mr Ward yesterday came from the woman who said she had become a bit more friendly with the staff since the dispute began. The journey to work each morning takes place in one of



we get sent home early, we still get paid for the full day's work", she said.

A woman computer programmer said: "Everybody knows that for a few months in the summer it is a real rush. To be able to guarantee a fast service for our customers we have to work hard. Everybody is told this before joining. In this way permanent employment is guaranteed all the year round. Some people take home as much as £100 a week in the summer."

There was one case when a girl was told to ask the manager when she wanted to go to the lavatory. She had been spending so much time there but to say we all have to do this is absolute nonsense."

The Asian women working in the process department said they were happy with their pay and conditions and did not think they could do better elsewhere. One girl, who started work about two weeks ago, is getting £33 for a 35-hour week. Another who has been with the firm for a year said she was getting £40 for a 35-hour week and that she made much more with overtime. One who had been there for three years was getting £50 for a 35-hour week and another £40 for a 38-hour week.

The strongest criticism on the bus of Mr Ward yesterday came from the woman who said she had become a bit more friendly with the staff since the dispute began. The journey to work each morning takes place in one of

six old double-deck buses. The company has recently bought for about £1,000 to replace the single-deckers that were used last year. Malcolm Alden, a director of the company, said: "I don't want to take any of our customers with breakdowns." He added: "The chairman, take it in his stride."

They take the bus on a route that is not dangerous. They are allowed to use the bus as a fire-fighting vehicle because it is not being used for anything else. They are allowed to use the bus as a fire-fighting vehicle because it is not being used for anything else.

The first collection station is about 7 miles long and the second observation station is about 1 mile long. The bus picks up about 200 workers from the picket line and takes them to the factory.

The driver counts with police, who are in radio contact with the command of the police. It is the best route to use, this bus route. As the 8 am bus approaches the police officers are visible from the bus and the passengers are watching the bus. The passengers are watching the bus. The passengers are watching the bus.

United action by  
unions urged

After Mr Arthur Scargill, the Yorkshire miners' leader, had been released on bail from Westminster police station, he said the whole trade union movement must take action, including industrial action if necessary, to win the Grunwick dispute.

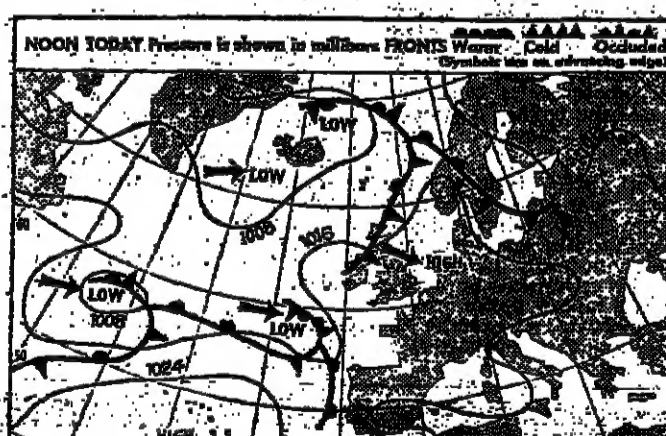
He criticized the police and said the authorities were doing everything in their power to give assistance to those who were resisting trade union recognition.

Miners against  
taking action

Moderate miners' leaders Nottinghamshire refused yesterday to allow official pickets to join the Grunwick picket.

Mr Len Clarke, local secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, said that to picket men from the county would be a misuse of funds. But Mr Joseph W. miners to go and said he intended to go.

## Weather forecast and recordings



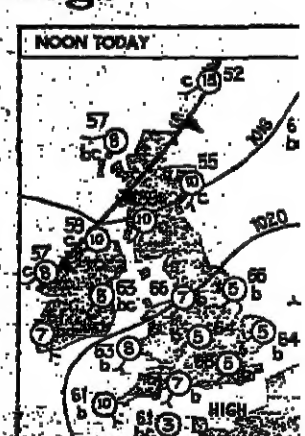
**Today**  
Sun rises: 4.44 am. Sun sets: 9.22 pm.  
Moon rises: 12.30 am. Moon sets: 1.11 pm.  
First quarter: 1.44 pm.  
Lighting up: 9.32 pm to 4.14 am.  
High: London, 7.22 am; 6.7 m (22.0 ft); 7.50 pm; 5.8 m (21.6 ft).  
Avonmouth, 12.18 am; 21.6 m (71.1 ft); 12.45 pm; 21.1 m (69.2 ft).  
Hull, 11.42 am; 6.5 m (21.3 ft).  
Liverpool, 4.47 am; 8.3 m (27.1 ft).  
5.27 pm; 8.0 m (26.1 ft).

**Abertillery, Moray Firth:** Mainly dry, sunny spells; light SW, light; max temp 20°C (68°F).  
**SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands:** Sunny spells, but becoming cloudy with some rain; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 20°C (68°F).  
**NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland:** Sunny spells, but becoming cloudy with some rain; wind SW, moderate; max temp 13°C to 15°C (55°F to 59°F).  
**Argyll, SW Scotland, W Ireland:** Becoming cloudy with some rain at times; wind SW, moderate; max temp 16°C to 18°C (61°F to 64°F).

**Outlook for the weekend:** An area of rain moving SE across most parts tomorrow followed by drier weather with sunny intervals, becoming cooler. Sea passage: North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind, variable, light; sea smooth. English Channel (E): Wind S, light; sea smooth. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SW, light or moderate; sea slight.

**Yesterday**  
London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 20°C (68°F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 11°C (52°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 55 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24 hr to 7 pm, 9.4 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,015.7 millibars; falling. 1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

**WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY:**  
Aberdeen: 16.0°C. Belfast: 15.0°C. Birmingham: 16.0°C. Bristol: 16.0°C. Cardiff: 16.0°C. Edinburgh: 16.0°C. Exeter: 16.0°C. Glasgow: 16.0°C. Hull: 16.0°C. Ipswich: 16.0°C. Leeds: 16.0°C. Liverpool: 16.0°C. London: 16.0°C. Manchester: 16.0°C. Newcastle: 16.0°C. Nottingham: 16.0°C. Oxford: 16.0°C. Plymouth: 16.0°C. Reading: 16.0°C. Southampton: 16.0°C. Swansea: 16.0°C. Tyneside: 16.0°C. Wakefield: 16.0°C. Wolverhampton: 16.0°C. York: 16.0°C.



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Midsummer  
downpour.

Pimm's comes either gin-based or now vodka-based. You choose.

**PIMM'S**



GRUNWICK CONFLICT

# Miners have few brushes getting out of control, but no end to factory siege in sight

Miners' supporters and their families were last night in the centre of the violence outside the Grunwick film processing factory in north-west London. A further 53 men and women were arrested and a further 53 arrested.

First time people were arrested in the incidents to admit that they were getting out of control the same time they were out.

But the number of arrests outside the factory as nearly as 600 or 700 in duty.

Before 7.45 am, loud clapping greeted the arrival of Mr. Scargill, president of the Yorkshire area of the Union of Mineworkers, in the main entrance of the factory.

Mr. Scargill, 57, walked down the road under a banner which read "Solidarity with the Yorkshire Miners".

He was surrounded by a crowd of 150 miners and their families. They walked down the road under a banner which read "Solidarity with the Yorkshire Miners".

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Mr. Scargill was one of the arrested. He was a waiting police policeman. He was and charged with the pavement and police officers.

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A skirmish between pickets and police near the rear entrance of the factory yesterday. Tension built up to such a pitch that the slightest incident led to clashes.

fighting, less serious this time, were on in the street.

When it was over, another serious affair happened as a special patrol group bus left a pool of blood formed in the road. The unconscious man was surrounded by colleagues, but the person who threw the bottle had disappeared.

As a large crowd gathered, an angry official picket, with megaphone, shouted that the just fight for union recognition at Grunwick would be ended by what had happened.

There were equally angry shouts in return that the

middle of the road without his helmet, a milk bottle was thrown.

It struck him on the head and he fell. The unconscious man was surrounded by colleagues, but the person who threw the bottle had disappeared.

As a large crowd gathered, an angry official picket, with megaphone, shouted that the just fight for union recognition at Grunwick would be ended by what had happened.

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police had started the violence and then a barrage of shouts: "The Special Branch throw bottles". Demonstrators shocked by the morning's violence, alleged that agents provocateurs were busy in the crowds, trying to get the pickets a bad name.

There were renewed allegations that the use of the special patrol group was raising the temperature. Not until lunchtime had tempers cooled and the police and pickets began to take stock of the deteriorating situation.

By that time Mr Michael McGahey, president of the Scottish miners, had arrived with 12 other Scottish mining delegates, and said he was shocked at Mr Scargill's arrest.

"The miners were involved in peaceful picketing all over Britain during the strike of 1972", he said. "We are here for peaceful picketing only. But this feudal man [a reference to Mr George Ward, managing director of Grunwick] is spitting in the face of the trade union movement."

Mr Scargill was later released on bail from Wembley police station. He said the whole trade union movement now must take positive action to win the dispute.

Commenting on his arrest, he said that when the bus arrived, police backed quickly into the crowd and he was hurled to the front.

At a press conference, Mr Jack Dromey, secretary of the British Trades Council, and officials of the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (Apex) of

which the strikers seek recognition at Grunwick, called union delegates before the press to express their solidarity with those on strike.

Representatives of printing and local government unions, the miners, engineers and officials from Apex branches throughout the country joined the picket at some stage in the morning. A union official from the Irish Republic and another from Northern Ireland arrived to offer their support.

Throughout the morning there was talk of more miners

arriving today and men from other unions ready to join the picket at a moment's notice. Nobody talked of scaling down the operation, only of an increase in picketing and a gradual build-up of union support throughout the country.

Deputy Assistant Commissioner Wilford Gibson, from Scotland Yard, who is in charge of public order, was again at Grunwick yesterday. He said: "We are merely maintaining the rights of both parties as far as we possibly can."

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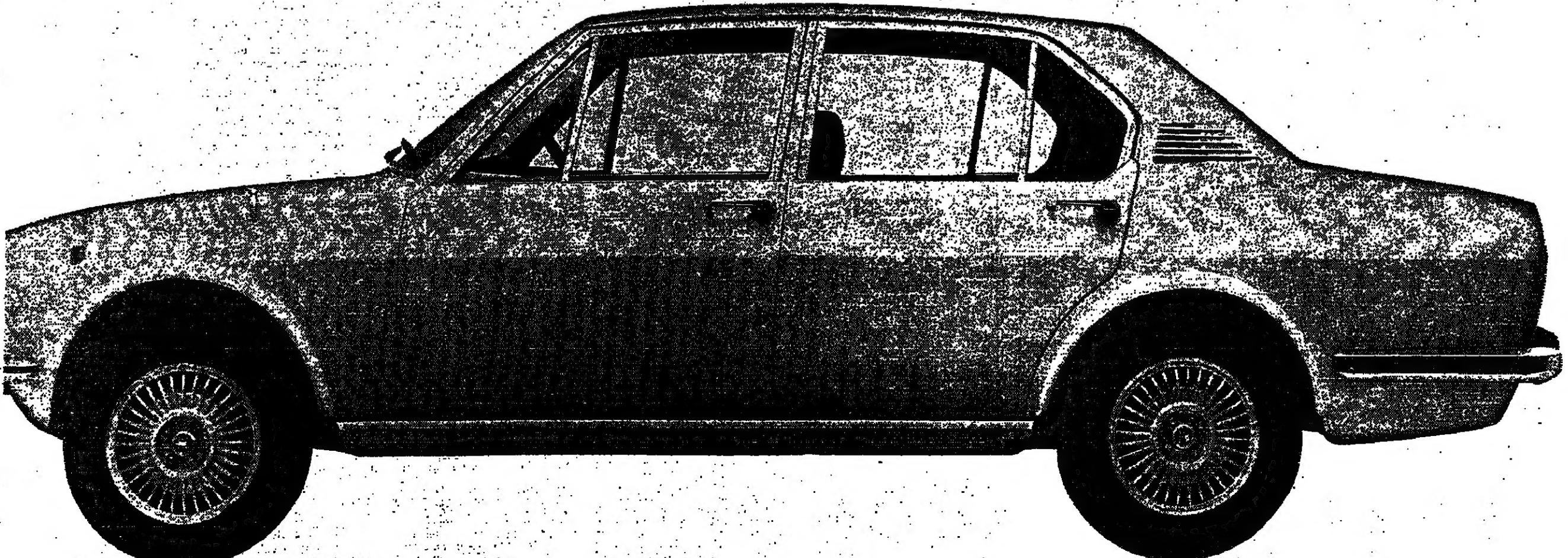
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## HOME NEWS

## More boys in adult prisons in spite of government pledges

By Pat Healy  
Social Services Correspondent

The number of boys aged 14 to 16 in adult prisons and remand centres is rising, in spite of government assurances more than a year ago that remands to prison would be ended as soon as possible. The number of boys in adult prisons has remained static, although an order ending remands of girls aged 14 was made in March. There has been a slight fall in the numbers sent to remand centres.

The figures were released this week in a parliamentary written reply, in advance of the expected joint Home Office and Department of Health and Social Security circular, tightening the regulations on the issue of certificates of insanity.

Certificates must be issued before any child under 17 can be remanded to an adult prison, establishment, and the regulations are expected to demand the approval of a police inspector or director of social services before an application can be made to magistrates.

The new figures show that on March 31 there were 369 boys aged between 14 and 16 in adult prison establishments, an increase of 33 over the total at the end of March, 1976. Fewer were in adult prisons: 26 on March 31, 1977, against 26 a year before; but the number in remand centres had risen by 40 to 350.

Ten girls in the same age group were in adult prisons on March 31 this year, the same number as a year before. But the number in adult remand centres had dropped from 35 to 11.

The new circular, expected to be issued within the next two weeks, will give effect to the Government's promise in May last year to take action to end all remands of children under 17 to adult prison establishments. That pledge, given in response to a Commons expenditure committee report on the workings of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969, which demanded an immediate end to such remands.

The circular defining stricter rules on the issue of certificates of insanity has been delayed for almost a year, partly because of the shortfall of secure places in community homes. Mr. Moyle, Minister of State for Health, has reiterated the view of his predecessor, Dr. Owen, now Foreign Secretary, that all remands should not be ended until there were sufficient places in local authority homes.

There is still a shortage of secure places, but the new regulations are expected to ensure that only the really violent or disturbed child is made the subject of a certificate of insanity and that certificates will be issued in the best interests of the child. A number of professionals, including lawyers, concerned with children in trouble, have alleged that in some cases magistrates issue certificates as a form of punishment without first finding whether there is a suitable place in a local authority home.

The Queen spent most of yesterday being entertained by the determined athletic section of her Welsh subjects. She saw dancing, singing and gymnastic displays of the best of Welsh schoolchildren, some of whom faired in the heat.

Crowds lining her route were large but the adults seemed too overawed to cheer very loudly. It was left to the children to make the most noise.

In Haverfordwest, a town which revels in its name of "little England beyond Wales", the Queen walked among the crowd, and was presented with posies of flowers and gifts from small girls.

In Carmarthen, which enjoys its reputation as a Welsh nationalist stronghold, the Queen performed similar duties. In Llanelli 12,000 people, half of them performing schoolchildren, assembled in a park around the Queen's walk.

The royal entourage ran into difficulties in the town of Llanelli, where the Queen's car was stuck in a traffic jam. The Queen's car was stuck in a traffic jam, and the Queen's car was stuck in a traffic jam.

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## Tests could reduce spina bifida births

By Our Medical Correspondent

The numbers of babies born with spina bifida and similar defects might be reduced by nine tenths with the general use of a testing programme pioneered in Britain, according to a report in the *Lancet* today. About 2,000 affected infants are born each year.

A blood test carried out between the sixteenth and eighteenth weeks of pregnancy allows the detection of abnormal foetuses at a stage when termination of the pregnancy is still technically feasible and ethically acceptable.

The method has now been evaluated in a collaborative study from 19 obstetric research units. The amount of a marker substance, alpha-fetoprotein, was measured in blood samples taken from 19,000 women early in pregnancy. Comparison of the results with the eventual outcome of the pregnancies showed that when the amount of alpha-fetoprotein was raised two to three times above normal, it gave a reliable guide to the presence of a foetus with spina bifida.

Discussing the results, the *Lancet* report says that the test would be used as a screening method. Women whose blood test was positive would then need further professional tests, such as amniocentesis (sampling the fluid around the foetus) before the diagnosis was certain enough to warrant termination of pregnancy.

The tests did not seem to carry any substantial risk in cases where the foetus proved to be normal. But because of the time taken to carry out the further tests, the pregnancy might reach 20 to 24 weeks before final diagnosis and termination.

There is no doubt that creating an on-line test would be cost effective, the *Lancet* says in a leading article. The cost of the screening would be less than that of caring for the spina bifida children that would otherwise be born. But there will be practical problems in introducing the test generally. The confirmatory tests require skilled people who are in short supply and amniocentesis might prove less safe when brought into general use.

The proportion of women with positive results who would want their pregnancies terminated is another unknown factor. The article says more practical experience is needed before a test can be made for a national screening programme.

Opening delayed  
The opening of the Tate Gallery's new extension will be delayed for another year, it was announced yesterday. The delay is caused by air conditioning difficulties.

Mr. Francis had defended the BBC's independence and impartiality and asked whether it was possible for the BBC to stand by the Government in the national interest. Mr. Neave said Mr. Francis had asked which government and which national interest?

The overriding national interest, Mr. Neave said, "must surely be to liberate all the people of Northern Ireland from their religious, political or sectarian beliefs, from the fear of assassination and to promote an era of reconciliation and calm." Mr. Francis might say there was no proclaimed state of emergency or state of war and the greatest need was for the media to function as a true Fourth Estate, but Mr. Neave could not agree. They should take no action, which he said, "encouraged the destruction of the state."

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## Media urged to back peace efforts

By Stewart Tandler

Newspaper and television organisations should associate themselves with the Government's efforts to achieve peace in Ulster and put aside fears of losing objectivity, Mr. Airey Neave, shadow spokesman on Northern Ireland, said in London last night. He was speaking in a debate at the Media Society.

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## Helping the strings who get strung up

By Kenneth Gooling

Music, Congress writing, has changed to soothe a "dreaded" state. When he was asked to see what it can play better, with a performer's nerves, which is why a department of the Royal Free Hospital has hired the Wigmore Hall, London, which has seen more delicate nervousness than most, for four orchestras next week.

The object is to find out what excessive anxiety can do and what treatment will do. It is a medical performance, but it is a "concert" condition.

String players will take part in 24 rehearsals, mostly from London colleges, but there will be a few professionals as well. They will play the concert in the Wigmore Hall, which will give a 15-minute rest to two of the four days. Up to two hours before playing, they will receive either an anti-anxiety compound or a dummy tablet.

A panel of professional adjudicators and the audience will score the performances. No one, including the organisers, the clinical psychology section of the hospital will know which has been taken and which has not. A secret code is disclosed. Those who take the compound on the first day will be given the placebo on the second and vice versa.

It is hoped that the experiment will benefit all musicians. The project is a collaboration between the Royal Free Hospital, the Royal College of Music, and the Royal Society of Music. The project is a collaboration between the Royal Free Hospital, the Royal College of Music, and the Royal Society of Music.

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## In brief

Further remand for MP

Mr. Fergus Montgomery, a servative MP for Aldridge and Sale, was further remanded on bail at Harefield Magistrates' Court accused of stealing two books from a library and a radio from a car. Mr. D. Fairbairn, presiding, he felt unable to proceed the case.

Mr. Montgomery, aged 41, company director of C. Street, Victoria, London, pleaded not guilty. He is to appear again on September 12.

Council official sent for trial  
Brian Rowland Edwards, 42, former chief building officer of Camden Council, London, four other council officials, committed on bail at the Magistrates' Court yesterday trial at the Central Criminal Court on corruption charges. The five are accused of conspiring to obtain building contracts for that company. I alleged that £965 was accepted between April 1969, and 1974.

Guardians to pay £400 compensation  
Two men from the Grenada Guards were said at Bow St Magistrates' Court. Long yesterday to have smashed glass windows of a shop, a portrait draped red, among a pile of left-hand books.

Stephen P. Pinington, 30, of Chelsea Barracks, admitted smashing the windows. He was conditionally discharged for a year and ordered to £400 compensation each for smashing the windows of a shop, a portrait draped red, among a pile of left-hand books.

Cave entrance closed  
The entrance to caves at Buckfastleigh, Devon, has been closed because of a risk of poisonous gases from a reef above, seeping through cracks in tunnels leading to the caves.

Gardener remembers  
John Tradescant, gardener to Charles I, the man who brought the first tulips to England, died at the age of 100. He was buried in the churchyard of St. Mary's, London.

Down the drain  
Hongkong, June 23.—A drainage pipe in the city of Hongkong was found to be blocked by a large amount of refuse, which had been thrown into the drain. The pipe was closed for five hours before being cleared.

Lift electricians vote to continue strike  
By Our Labour Editor  
An electricians strike by O. London lifts out of action to go on. Three hundred men voted yesterday to continue their stoppage over the suspension of eight workers.

Mr. J. N. Cunningham, chairman of the O. company, said last night: "The strike will very easily be resolved by our employees returning to work, which would lift all suspensions and allow discussion to take place."

Mr. Frank Chapple, general secretary of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, has written to all the company's 1,200 electricians, urging a return to work. The company has recommended yesterday and called on the company to submit the dispute to the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

The stoppage began when building company closed a six-door used by electricians.

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## UDA supports 'contract bombing' claim

The Ulster Defence Association, Northern Ireland's largest "loyalist" paramilitary group, yesterday backed an MP's allegation that "contract bombing" was going on in Ulster. The UDA said it had been approached on a number of occasions by businessmen who wanted their premises to be bombed.

Mr. John Carson, Ulster Unionist MP for Belfast, North, alleged in a Commons committee yesterday that some Ulster businessmen had "put contracts out to the IRA bombers" so that they could claim compensation from the Government.

The allegation was dismissed as hard to believe by the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, but the UDA says bombing by arrangement is nothing new. "We have never entertained this type of activity, but we believe that other loyalist paramilitaries may have acted in consultation with some firms for financial gain."

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## Security dispute threatens Belfast hospital's vital units

From Christopher Walker  
Belfast

A dispute over internal security is threatening to close vital surgical units at the Royal Victoria Hospital in the heart of the republican stronghold of Belfast. The hospital employs 5,000 staff and has built up an enviable record for impartiality and skilled surgery during the past eight years.

After the murder of Mr. Walter Tucker, a mortuary porter in the grounds earlier this month, members of the National Union of Public Employees (NUPE), have called on the Army to withdraw their permanent military presence from inside the hospital.

The union, which represents about 1,000 ancillary workers at the hospital, alleges that the Army is using the hospital buildings for secret surveillance of the surrounding Falls Road district. Its demand was accompanied yesterday by a promise by the Provisional IRA to end "military operations" against the hospital if the Army withdrew.

Mr. John Coulthard, regional officer of NUPE, said last night that vital sections of the hospital could close soon if the dispute was not resolved. "The last few days have seen an all-time low in terms of staff morale and general atmosphere at the hospital," he said.

"We believe it would be sensible to abolish the permanent presence of troops and reduce the chances of the building being a paramilitary target. Of course, soldiers could still continue to guard their own patients and carry out spot searches."

The gradual elimination of the neutrality of hospitals in Northern Ireland has been a disturbing trend underlying the crisis in recent years. Six months before Mr. Tucker's murder, Mrs. Maire Drumm, a leading republican, was killed in the Mater Hospital.

Over the past three years the blue-collar staff at the Royal Victoria has become almost exclusively Roman Catholic in contrast to the equal religious mix in 1974.

Tension was heightened earlier this week when the NUPE branch warden (assistant branch secretary) at the hospital was arrested by troops at his home. He was held for more than 48 hours before being released without being charged.

Government concern about the deteriorating situation at the Royal Victoria, which handles much of the surgery arising from gun and bomb attacks, was demonstrated on Tuesday when Lord Melchett, Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office, paid a visit.

After meeting staff, he issued a prescribed statement pointing out that the visit had confirmed his view of "the extremely serious effects" of recent incidents in Belfast hospitals.

The Army said soldiers had been based at the hospital for the past six years to guard members of the security forces and terrorists who had been wounded. It would not comment on the number of men involved or the allegation that the soldiers in civilian dress were used for reconnaissance.

Tougher penalties: As promised by Mr. Mason, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, on June 8, the Government yesterday introduced a Bill in the Commons to increase penalties for crimes committed by terrorists in Ulster (our Political Correspondent writes).

With full support from all parties, the Bill is expected to have a swift passage. It will come up for second reading in the Commons next Thursday.

It proposes to increase the maximum sentence of imprisonment for three kinds of offences from five years to 10. These are: membership of a proscribed organisation; the unauthorized collection or possession of information about the security forces; which is likely to be useful to terrorists; and unlawful training in the use of firearms or explosives.

IRA admits defeat: The Provisional IRA yesterday admitted responsibility for the murder of the prison officer in Belfast, the wounding of three policemen in co Antrim and a bomb attack which injured two soldiers in southern Antrim on Wednesday (the Press Association reports).

Mr. Cosgrave to resign Fine Gael leadership  
A week after leading the Irish Republic's coalition government to the latest electoral defeat in Irish political history, Mr. Liam Cosgrave, the Prime Minister, last night announced that he would resign as leader of the Fine Gael party at the end of the month.

The decision comes after criticism from within the Government's ranks about the handling of the election and the government's record on the economy. Mr. Cosgrave, 57, earned the respect of the British Government because of his tough law and order policies.

The favourite to succeed Mr. Cosgrave, Dr. FitzGerald, the coalition's Minister for Foreign Affairs.

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## Liberal leaders to review party's strategy

Leading Liberals are to spend the weekend in a London hotel reviewing the party's programme and strategy, and the working of the Government in support of the Government in office, which expires at the end of the present parliamentary session.

It had been expected that Mr. Steel and his 12 colleagues, plus seven peers who have shared responsibilities in the House of Lords, would issue a statement giving some indication of their views on the future of the Liberal-Labour pact.

But it was indicated yesterday by those organizing the conference, which lasts from Sunday afternoon until after lunch on Monday, that there will be no press interviews or statements. Nor



Helping the strings who get strung up

# NEWS

## Price of car 'is'

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## Government policy on immigration 'unjust'

By Alan Hamilton

Successive government immigration policies have shown too much concern for mere numbers and too little for the principles of human rights and family life, the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants says in evidence to the Commons select committee on immigration and race relations.

The council, which has advised and represented immigrants since 1967, says the obsession with numbers, is racialist in its assumptions, impossible in practice, irresponsible in presentation and meaningless in application.

It blames governments, newspapers and broadcasters, and the select committee itself.

In evidence published yesterday the council condemns "the misguided and frequently racist nature of debate about immigration" and "the injustices of immigration procedures which are to a great extent the consequence of such debate".

Among the most undesirable consequences of present immigration policy, the council says, are delays in processing applications from wives and children in the Indian subcontinent which, in spite of recent improvement, range from seven to 25 months.

Since the release in May last year of the Hawley report by Mr Enoch Powell there has also been a big increase in the proportions of applications from that area that are being refused.

"It is the same obsession which has vitiated the treatment of refugee groups where there is a clear British responsibility—for example, Cypriot refugees and young men of Asian and coloured descent from Rhodesia seeking to avoid conscription by the illegal regime," the council says.

The council lists the following main objections to an immigration debate based chiefly on numbers:

Its concern is selective, and debate is generally confined to black immigration. It is common, even in parliamentary debate, for figures for the New Commonwealth and Pakistan only to be cited, even when the equivalent figure for foreign nationals is greater. It fails to consider net migration. There is little interest in the arrival of parents, EEC nationals or foreign nationals, but the net loss of population in the postwar period is ignored. There is even a small net outflow of West Indians, but the council says that does not stop the application of immigration control.

The numbers debate pretends to be precise in its conclusions, when that is impossible. It fails to present responsibly facts that are readily available.

A debate on numbers is meaningless when there is no general agreement on what level of immigration is acceptable. In such circumstances, numbers are often used to arouse anxieties rather than to allay them.

The council concludes that an immigration debate based on more humane principles must recognise the historical background of Britain's immigration obligations and the need to uphold the family life of those who have made their homes in Britain.

## Teachers 'failing to cope' with West Indian boys

By A Staff Reporter

Underachievement by boys from families of West Indian origin may be largely the result of cultural differences and of teachers' failure to cope with unfamiliar modes of expression and behaviour in which black children can be highly articulate according to a recent study.

Writing in the latest edition of New Communities, the journal of the Community Relations Commission, Mr Geoffrey Driver also notes the sharp contrast in attitude of West Indian parents towards their sons and daughters. More is expected from daughters and they are given more parental support than sons, he observes. Boys, in consequence, tend to seek emotional support from their peers.

### £6m homes sold

Officials of the Greater London Council are preparing a report setting out how 500 homes being completed at the £6m Brentford Dock estate can be sold through estate agents.

### Train victim named

A boy killed by a train at Sherborne, Dorset, on Wednesday night was identified yesterday as David Woodward, aged 16, of Sherborne School, whose home was at Chubbam, Surrey.

## Restrictions on tourism rejected as madness

From Neville Hodgkinson

Tourism is Britain's fastest growing foreign currency-earner and it would be madness to put more people out of work by restricting its growth, Lady Birk, Under-Secretary of State, Department of the Environment, said at Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire, yesterday.

She said she had been concerned about recent suggestions, started by Sir Malby Crofton, of the Greater London Council, that there were too many tourists in London and that some form of tax should be considered.

Lady Birk was speaking at an International Heritage Conference, organised by the British

Tourist Authority with the support of the Historic Houses Association, the Department of the Environment, the National Trust and the National Trust for Scotland.

Lady Birk said it was government policy that Britain's country houses should be run by their owners. But tax concessions should be linked with improved public access.

The Meatmore debate had highlighted the lack of agreement over what was meant by national heritage. An advisory group was being set up under the Historic Buildings Council to identify those parts of the heritage that should not be lost at any cost.



Centenary opening: Nuffield Place, home of William Morris, the British motor industry pioneer, who became Lord Nuffield, is to be opened to the public for the first time on July 19 to mark the centenary of his birth in autumn. The house, near the village of Nuffield, Oxford, was his home from 1933 until his death 30 years later at the age of 85.

## Board says civil servant was rightly dismissed

Mr Guy Cudmore, aged 28, who was dismissed from his post in the Cabinet Office, where, he claimed, he did not have enough to do, should have been given an opportunity to explain his conduct in writing or at a disciplinary hearing, a Civil Service appeal board has decided.

The board decided it was right in all the circumstances that the appointment of Mr Cudmore, of Kensington Park Road, London, should have been ended. It recommended that he should receive arrears of pay from April 7 to May 26 in lieu of notice. The appeal followed an industrial tribunal ruling last August that Mr Cudmore's dismissal was fair.

## Attempt to save beauty of national parks

By a Staff Reporter

Encroachment on the natural character of Exmoor national park has led the Countryside Commission to recommend new safeguards for conserving the environmental beauty of national parks.

In a submission to a government study on Exmoor being conducted by Lord Pecheser, the commission observes a steady decline in the park's area of moorland and rough grazing pasture from 60,000 acres in 1954 to 48,000 acres in 1975, as the land has been progressively cultivated.

"The conversion of moorland on the scale which appears to be possible would, in the opinion of the commission, substantially damage the characteristic natural beauty and sense of wildness of the national park," it says. "That indefinable feeling of open country which characterizes Exmoor will be lost if reclamation continues."

The commission recommends that it should be empowered to designate "mainly open country" areas within national parks to protect their natural beauty. The use of such land could be changed only with Government approval.

It also suggests more public acquisition of land in such designated areas. "The secretaries of state should be asked to extend the power of compulsory purchase of land in national parks in the public interest, for the purposes of conservation as well as access," the commission says. In cases where any other change of use for designated land is proposed, it adds, the proposal should be subject to normal planning procedures and public scrutiny.

## Falcon goes home

A peregrine falcon which was the subject of a police investigation last weekend has been returned to its eyrie in south-west Scotland, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds said yesterday.

## Legal profession would cut costs

Reporter.

of Lawyers Association in 1975 to provide legal profession, opened its proposals to the Royal Commission on the legal aid system.

Evidence published it suggests that should be able to the fields usually for barristers, and could also be a combination, called the fusion, which lawyers could take months after finish-degree. It would all the basic legal have a practical

dance says: "We fusion will improve

## al for governor who d prison hostage

ey Driscoll, governor of Northern Ireland, who tackled a prisoner and brought those of a hostage, those to whom the Queen's Gallantry Medal was awarded today.

oper was armed with a knife, and Mr who kicked, open a and jumped between and his hostage, was the chest.

le John Allport, of opolitan Police, re- award for attempting one of three arms, a police chase. He in the legs.

meth Ralph Kay, a with Berkshire fire reed two women from y had plunged into

y Richard Goronwy a racing driver, took ative in rescuing river from a burning s competing in the man Grand Prix le William Kim-

Star Location	Dep. London	Arr. City	Time
Top Left	14.00	Arr. Portland	18.05
Top Right	11.00/12.55/16.30	Arr. New York	13.35/15.30/19.05
Middle Left	10.40	Arr. Detroit	16.20
Middle Right	13.05	Arr. San Francisco	16.20
Bottom Left	14.00	Arr. Seattle	15.35
Bottom Right	12.20	Arr. Washington	15.40

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ERSEAS

# Don Carrillo incurs Soviet anger for blighting communism

June 23—The leader of the Spanish Communist Party, Don Carrillo, has been attacked for his "objective analysis" of the Soviet Union in a recent issue of the party's magazine, *El Mundo*. The magazine, which is published in Spanish, said Carrillo's analysis was "objective" and "realistic", but it also said that Carrillo's analysis was "blighting communism" and "inciting the masses to a new revolution". Carrillo's analysis was published in the June issue of *El Mundo*, which is the party's official magazine. Carrillo's analysis was published in the June issue of *El Mundo*, which is the party's official magazine. Carrillo's analysis was published in the June issue of *El Mundo*, which is the party's official magazine.

## Minar to seek effective policy on human rights

June 23—The Foreign Secretary, Mr. James Callaghan, has announced that he will be leading a mission to the Soviet Union to discuss human rights. The mission will be led by Mr. Callaghan and will include other senior government officials. The mission will be the first of its kind since the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. The mission will be the first of its kind since the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

## Decree orders all Filipinos to help restore forests under pain of losing civil rights Plant a tree a month ultimatum

June 23—A decree issued by the Philippine government has ordered all Filipinos to plant a tree every month. The decree is part of a campaign to restore the country's forests, which have been severely damaged by logging and other activities. The decree is part of a campaign to restore the country's forests, which have been severely damaged by logging and other activities. The decree is part of a campaign to restore the country's forests, which have been severely damaged by logging and other activities.

## Supreme Court snub to Justice Department

June 23—The Supreme Court has refused to hear a case brought by the Justice Department. The case was brought by the Justice Department to challenge a decision made by the lower courts. The Supreme Court has refused to hear the case, which is a significant blow to the Justice Department. The Supreme Court has refused to hear the case, which is a significant blow to the Justice Department.

# Russia gives dissident permission to leave

June 23—The Soviet authorities have announced that they will allow dissidents to leave the country. This is a significant change in Soviet policy, which has traditionally been very restrictive. The announcement is a significant change in Soviet policy, which has traditionally been very restrictive. The announcement is a significant change in Soviet policy, which has traditionally been very restrictive.

## Warning for Ethiopia's neighbours

June 23—The Ethiopian government has issued a warning to its neighbours. The warning is about the country's internal situation and the potential for conflict. The warning is about the country's internal situation and the potential for conflict. The warning is about the country's internal situation and the potential for conflict.

## 126 of Greek Army's colonels are retired

June 23—The Greek government has announced that 126 of its army colonels have been retired. The retirements are part of a restructuring of the army. The retirements are part of a restructuring of the army. The retirements are part of a restructuring of the army.



Members of a peasant workers' association public security unit on guard outside their office in Addis Ababa, protecting the area from "reactionary forces".

## When taxis ply for hire at railway stations

June 23—The Lord Chief Justice has ruled that taxis can ply for hire at railway stations. This is a significant decision, as it allows taxis to pick up passengers directly at the stations. The Lord Chief Justice has ruled that taxis can ply for hire at railway stations. This is a significant decision, as it allows taxis to pick up passengers directly at the stations.

## No duty on auctioneers to get in purchase money

June 23—The House of Lords has ruled that auctioneers do not have a duty to get in the purchase money. This is a significant decision, as it clarifies the legal position of auctioneers. The House of Lords has ruled that auctioneers do not have a duty to get in the purchase money. This is a significant decision, as it clarifies the legal position of auctioneers.

## No right to have friend present

June 23—The House of Lords has ruled that a person does not have a right to have a friend present during a police interview. This is a significant decision, as it clarifies the rights of a person being interviewed. The House of Lords has ruled that a person does not have a right to have a friend present during a police interview. This is a significant decision, as it clarifies the rights of a person being interviewed.

# Airline sees pact on Atlantic as unfair

June 23—The British Caledonian airline has announced that it will not sign a new pact on the Atlantic. The airline says that the pact is unfair to its interests. The British Caledonian airline has announced that it will not sign a new pact on the Atlantic. The airline says that the pact is unfair to its interests.

## Queen's Bench Division

June 23—The Queen's Bench Division of the High Court has heard a case. The case is about a legal dispute between two parties. The Queen's Bench Division of the High Court has heard a case. The case is about a legal dispute between two parties.



PARLIAMENT, June 23, 1977

# Mr Callaghan resents those politicians who latch on to Grunwick dispute

House of Commons

The Grunwick situation is becoming extremely serious, Mr James Callaghan, the Prime Minister, said at a question time, suggesting that those who wished to demonstrate in support of the dismissed workers should be separately organized and clearly distinguished from the pickets.

He deplored the conduct of those who latched on to the dispute and turned it into a political battle.

Mr Dennis Canavan (West Sirlin, Lab) asked: Will the Prime Minister find time to visit the Grunwick picket line to get a fairer assessment of the situation than the Tory Leader of the Opposition who sends her lackeys and message boys to support a ruthless employer, or the other members of the shadow cabinet, Sir Keith Joseph, who are not interested in withdrawing his unsubstantiated allegation about the Secretary of State for Employment (Mr Albert Booth) using unfair, biased and illegal methods of sacking people into joining trade unions. (Labour cheers and Conservative protests.)

Mr Callaghan—I shall not visit the picket line at Grunwick. (Conservative cheers, I understand, and I am very glad to hear that. The General Secretary of Apex has now decided—I think I made the suggestion to him in the first place—that he should identify pickets by armbands or in some other way. (Cheers.)

Those who latch on to this to turn the industrial dispute into a political battle, and that applies to the National Association for Freedom as well as to the Conservative leadership, should be clearly distinguished from the industrial dispute. (Cheers.) This situation is getting extremely serious.

Those who wish to demonstrate

in support of the workers who have been dismissed at this factory should be separately organized into a demonstration and clearly distinguished from the pickets.

That would make the job of the police very much easier in trying to sort out this dispute. (Labour interruptions.)

Every policeman carries a number of other means of identification and if there are complaints about their behaviour, they can be properly investigated through the new machinery recently set up. That is the best way to handle it.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition (Baroness, Conservative)—Is the Prime Minister, in the answer he has just given, asking people not to join the picket lines because he recognizes that numbers themselves can be intimidating and can obstruct and that he wishes to give his full support of the police in the way in which they are trying to deal with this dangerous dispute? (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Martin Flannery (Sheffield, Hillsborough, Lab)—They are a lot of hoodlums. We saw them. (Conservative cries of "Withdraw.")

Mrs Thatcher—What action does the Prime Minister propose to take to protect the rights of the law-abiding citizens to go peacefully to work? (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Callaghan—I noticed that Mrs Thatcher issued a statement to the press last night about it. It was totally unnecessary to do so. It was another example of politicians latching on to this position, and I am sure that this is a very serious issue. This is why I resent the politicians who latch on to it. (Loud Conservative cries of "Withdraw.")

As for the members of the administration who went on to the picket line, they were members of the Government and they were there at a time when the dispute was being peacefully picketed. Now it is not being peacefully picketed and I therefore believe it is necessary to separate legitimate and authorized pickets from those who latch on to it. That seems to me to be the best way to do it.

As for protecting the citizen who wants to work, it is the job of the police to do that and also protect the right of peaceful picketing. (Conservative MP—Without objection?)

Now she has latched on to this dispute which has been going on for 44 weeks, will she make clear that she gives total support to the view that anyone is entitled to join a trade union and should not be dismissed for doing so? (Labour cheers.)

Mrs Thatcher—The scenes which have been shown almost daily outside Grunwick have been, and are, most disturbing. It is necessary to have had no total condemnation of intimidation and violence on the picket lines from him. (Conservative cheers.) There has been no such condemnation.

Will he answer my question as to what action he proposes to take to protect the rights of the law-abiding citizens to go to work peacefully? (Conservative cheers.)

When he was asked about ministers joining the picket line before he even invited other people to go as well.

Mr Callaghan—Mrs Thatcher has reinforced my view that she is trying to turn this into a political battle, and I am sure that this is a very serious issue. This is why I resent the politicians who latch on to it. (Loud Conservative cries of "Withdraw.")

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## Law Officer's dilemma over enforcing Post Office law: more facts sought

Mr Sam Silkin, the Attorney General, has written, formally, to the Chairman of the Post Office, asking what immediate steps he proposes or has taken to enforce the law in the circumstances of the Grunwick dispute.

Sir Michael Havers, Opposition spokesman on the law (Liberal, Wimbledon, C) by private notice, asked whether the Attorney General was aware that there were more than 500 letters sent to the Grunwick Sorting Office in order to get out and away from the Grunwick Processing Laboratories which employees of the Post Office were wilfully detaining or delaying.

Will he take action (he asked to enforce section 58 of the Post Office Act)?

Mr Silkin (Southwark, Dulwich, Lab)—The best information which I can obtain is that the outward mail which reached Grunwick on Wednesday, June 15 and which consists of approximately 65 sacks, has not been handled by Post Office employees. The sorting office and remain there.

No other outward mail is there. That sorting office does not handle inward mail. I have not seen it. I understand a number of letters are there and are not being handled.

The action of the employees at the Grunwick Sorting Office, contrary to the instructions of their General Secretary, is a serious matter. These instructions are being followed at other sorting offices and that number is increasing. Inward mail is being held up in the normal way.

The Post Office has a responsibility to deliver mail. I have to consider whether or not I should take action to enforce the provisions of the Post Office Act, having regard to the facts which I have seen.

I explained in answer to questions on December 13 last that the action of the employees at the Grunwick Sorting Office is a serious matter. It is necessary to ensure compliance with the law is normally the responsibility of the Post Office, for very good reasons which I gave.

I said it was the present importance that the Post Office, which is best placed to establish the facts and to take decisions affecting delivery of the mail to the public generally, should be left to carry out its responsibility and that only in the most exceptional circumstances should the Law Officers step in so as to take the matter out of the hands of the Post Office.

On the information available it would appear likely that there are prima facie, continuing breaches of the Post Office Act. In deciding whether these most exceptional circumstances exist, I have to take into account the damage caused by a failure to ensure that the law is complied with on the one side and on the other the risk of grave damage to the public as a whole. (Conservative MP—What is the law?)

Lord Kilbracken—It is a law which is likely to provoke far more widespread repercussions.

In making this balance it is plainly necessary for me to do so with the best possible information as to the intentions of the Post Office and in particular of the Post Office itself.

I have therefore formally written to the chairman of the Post Office asking him to inform me of the steps which he has taken or pro-

poses in the immediate future to take in accordance with the responsibility of the Post Office.

Sir Michael Havers—Since it is a question of the Post Office which has a monopoly of carrying mail, it is falling in its responsibility to see that the mail is delivered, and it is its duty ultimately to see that the law is enforced?

Will he undertake to take immediate action so that this firm is not forced to close as a result of this illegal and gross breach of duty?

Mr Silkin—I have said sufficient to make it clear both what I am doing and what I am not doing. I am obtaining the facts and the reasons I am obtaining that information. He knows very well the doctrine which my predecessors and his have enunciated again and again—that the mere fact that there is an offence committed does not mean, automatically, that there must be a prosecution.

It is right, before I make a decision which could have momentous consequences for this firm, that I should be fully acquainted with the facts and not give undertakings and assurances in advance of having the facts.

Mr Alan Keith (Berwick upon Tweed, Lab)—There would be grave damage to the public if the principle is ever accepted that the mail should be held up in order to get out and away from the Grunwick Processing Laboratories which employees of the Post Office were wilfully detaining or delaying.

Mr Silkin—There is a number of differences. One is that certainly it is the duty of the Post Office to deliver mail. I have said that. I have said that I have to consider whether or not I should take action to enforce the provisions of the Post Office Act, having regard to the facts which I have seen.

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## MPs join in criticism of High Court judges

Motion on the Commons Order Paper calling for the removal from office of the High Court judges.

Mr William Mellor (Raid, North, Lab) asked: Has Mr Foot's statement been drawn to three motions on the Commons Order Paper in relation to the appeals against the decision of the High Court judges?

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## Dominant preference sought for UK fishing

Mr John Perton, Opposition spokesman on agriculture (Yeovil, C), opening a debate on fisheries policy, said the fishing industry had been a dominant preference for some time.

The plan was an effective and comprehensive Community policy, but the whole of its distant water operation.

If there was no change of mind and all the side part of the plan, how could it be almost unperfected right to fish in the North-east Atlantic fish stocks in those waters were not possible to reach.

The reduction of fishing effort by third countries would leave a large area of the sea open to British fishermen. There were hopes that this arrangement would be concluded allowing for continued fishing by British fishermen in the North-east Atlantic.

Negotiations with the Faroes were difficult and it was not clear whether the British would be able to secure the continuation of their fishing in our waters.

There must be two main pillars to any common fisheries policy—protection of the fisheries and the management of the fisheries. The British had lost fishing opportunities elsewhere. This entitled them to demand a similar reduction in the total catch and a reduction in the number of fishing vessels.

Unless changes were secured in 1982 they could be faced with a situation in which the United Kingdom could not be a member of the Community.

Let nobody here or abroad (he said) get the impression that the British were not prepared to surrender the needs and rights of our fishermen. We understood the problems of other countries and they must be prepared to understand ours.

If they do not, the results will be to harden our attitude. Our attitude will be to defend our fisheries. Every member of the Community has a duty to defend its fisheries.

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## Travellers should benefit from air deal

The new air services agreement reached yesterday between the United Kingdom and the United States will benefit travellers.

Mr Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Transport, said the agreement would open a new and expanding air service between the two countries.

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## No use for bracken in farming

House of Lords  
Poisons in bracken militate against its use in agriculture, Lord Strabolgi, Captain, Yeoman of the Guard, said at question time.

Lord Kilbracken (C) had asked what progress had recently been made into possible utilization or, alternatively, destruction of bracken and if the Government were satisfied that research on the subject was receiving sufficient priority.

Lord Strabolgi—The presence of poisons in bracken militate against its use for agricultural purposes. There are established methods of suppressing bracken by chemical and other means.

## Partial devolution being explored for Ulster

Mr Roy Mason, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said he agreed the position was not good working relationship established with the former Government of the Republic of Ireland would continue to be a matter of concern.

At this stage he had no plans to meet either Mr Lynch or whoever he might appoint. It was a little early as the Taoiseach was not appointed until July 5 and HM Government did not know who the Taoiseach would be.

In the exchanges, Mr William Stranbecker (Wideningham, C) had asked what talks Mr Mason had had with the political parties in Northern Ireland during the Whitman adjournment to lead to a political settlement in the province.

Mr Mason (Barnsley, Lab)—During the week beginning May 23 I met separately representatives of the official Unionist Party, the Social Democratic Party and Labour Party, Alliance Party and Democratic Unionist Party, to discuss security and constitutional matters. Following these meetings on June 8 I announced a package of measures which offered an initial indication of the security effort against terrorists within the province.

In discussions with the parties on constitutional issues, I explained that the fully devolved legislative government remained

the goal of the Government as it is of the main political parties but it is concluded that they were not yet ready to come to an agreement on the form this should take.

Some parties did however show an interest in continuing discussions by exploring the possibility of some administration short of full devolution, and this is being done.

Mr Stranbecker—Can he speculate on the areas in which interim progress might be made, rather than attempting a longer-term solution?

Mr Mason—I told the parties I was prepared to make an arrangement that involved the devolution of power and responsibility, provided it commanded the widespread support of the main parties of the community. The Royal Ulster Constabulary did not show any particular interest on that score. He and the DUP were prepared to accept the proposal, but were not yet ready to come to an agreement on the form this should take.

Mr William Ross (Londonderry, UUV)—When members of the sectarian hatred which we are managing to sink into the past.

I hope Mr Ross will help to explain to his constituents that capital punishment, declared by the House as gone, will not return.

Mr Martin Flannery (South, Hillsborough, Lab)—Hanging or shooting anybody at this stage by judicial murder is bound to result in a sectarian hatred which we are managing to sink into the past.

Mr John Wells (Midlothian, C)—Is he aware of the universal activity of prison officers in all parts of the United Kingdom and their families about the subject? Will he consider the position of prison officers?

Mr Mason—It has been abolished in Northern Ireland since 1973. If we brought it back the first man would be declared a martyr and it would—if it was a member of the Provisional IRA—give rise to a great deal of propaganda value and help their cause immensely.

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Mr Mason—He wants me to go back on my statement step by step through prison officers or police-

## Hanging would revive sectarian hatred

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**THEATRE**

YOUNG VIC—BY OH YE, FOR TOM STOKER...  
YOUNG VIC—BY OH YE, FOR TOM STOKER...  
YOUNG VIC—BY OH YE, FOR TOM STOKER...

**CINEMAS**

ABC 1 & 2, Shaftesbury Ave. 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30.  
ABC 1 & 2, Shaftesbury Ave. 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30.  
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**EXHIBITIONS**

BRAD GALLERY, CENTRAL GALL. 171 Tottenham Court Rd. 10.30-5.30.  
BRAD GALLERY, CENTRAL GALL. 171 Tottenham Court Rd. 10.30-5.30.  
BRAD GALLERY, CENTRAL GALL. 171 Tottenham Court Rd. 10.30-5.30.

**ART GALLERIES**

AGNEW GALLERY, 10, Pall Mall. 10.30-5.30.  
AGNEW GALLERY, 10, Pall Mall. 10.30-5.30.  
AGNEW GALLERY, 10, Pall Mall. 10.30-5.30.

**ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS**

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, 10, Pall Mall. 10.30-5.30.  
ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, 10, Pall Mall. 10.30-5.30.  
ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, 10, Pall Mall. 10.30-5.30.



ENTERTAINMENTS

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THE ARTS

A superior example of the martial blockbuster

A Bridge Too Far (a)  
Leicester Square  
Theatre; Odeon,  
Marble Arch

Garm Hava (a)  
Phoenix, East Finchley  
Mr Hulot's Holiday  
(u)  
Odeon, Kensington;  
Odeon, Swiss Cottage

For many of us, our vicarious  
experience of warfare over the  
past 30 odd years has been closely  
associated with the career of  
Richard Attenborough as he  
has climbed from the boiler-  
room of HMS Terror to the  
sergeant's mess, the wardrobe,  
a general's sedan car and finally  
the director's chair on big budget  
films. A Bridge Too Far, which  
he and screenwriter  
William Goldstein have carved  
from Cornelius Ryan's posi-  
tively restated account of the  
Arnhem affair, is like an  
autobiography of his life's work,  
with a bit of everything from  
Cromwell and the English Civil  
War to the modern-day  
conflict in the Middle East.

What we in Britain call  
"Arnhem" was "Operation  
Market Garden" the Sep-  
tember, 1944, airborne assault  
behind the German lines in  
Holland that might have ended  
the war before Christmas had  
not intelligence and logistical  
failures conspired with fate,  
hubris and military politics to  
bring about one of the most  
costly disasters of World War II.  
The full extent of the disaster  
of Market Garden and the  
American participation in the  
operation were not generally  
appreciated before Ryan's  
book appeared (not even, let  
it be said, by those like myself  
who served with Airborne  
Forces in the post-war years).  
Given the immense complexity  
of the subject and the necessity  
of cutting from head-  
quarters to front-line and be-  
tween dishevelled allied  
troops and frustrated German  
defenders, Attenborough has  
produced a coherent if neces-  
sarily somewhat simplified  
movie, that only occasionally  
puzzles. The chief, least just-  
ified, omission is the role of  
the American paratroopers, the  
major General Browning, the  
brunt of the responsibility for  
the operation's failure, a  
decision reinforced by a re-  
ally realistic performance by

Dirk Bogarde at his most uni-  
grating.  
All war movies nowadays are  
professedly anti-war, and their  
makers routinely inject the  
message that war is absurd,  
brutal and hellish. Atten-  
borough wisely avoids any  
explicit statements but sharp  
on laying on the gore his  
feelings are made pretty  
apparent—including having the  
informational prologue deliv-  
ered by our current elected  
voice of civilized feminine rea-  
son, Liv Ullmann (who later  
appears as a Dutch housewife  
comforting dying paratroopers  
in her living room) and closing  
with a silhouette of an up-  
rooted Arnhem family trug-  
ling Mother Courage-like along  
the horizon, a young boy at  
the rear falling into a mili-  
tary-bearing stride.

Audiences, however, do not  
stick to high-budget combat pic-  
tures to be reacquainted  
against the virus of Marx;  
they go to exult in scenes of  
battle, to identify with acts of  
courage, and vicariously live  
in military glory, and A Bridge  
Too Far is scarcely designed to  
send them home dissatisfied. If  
one accepts that the martial  
blockbuster is a movie genre  
with its own conventions like  
the Western and the gangster  
film, then this is a superior  
example of it, better written,  
acted and directed than The  
Longest Day and The Battle of  
the Bulge, less pretentious  
than the bogus Bridge of the  
River Kwai, and matched only  
by Patton, which is psychologi-  
cally more interesting but has  
far inferior battle sequences.

Although the film has been  
financed and scripted by  
Americans, they come less well  
out of it than the British.  
Americans participate in the  
scenes of greatest beauty—the  
mass parachute drop, the ex-  
ecution of a Bailey Bridge at  
night—but the episodes of der-  
ring-doo starring James Cagney,  
Elliott Gould and Robert Red-  
ford, for all their verified fac-  
tual basis, ring embarrassingly  
false, and other American  
actors seem equally ill-at-ease.  
Perhaps it is because they can-  
not take quite the same pride  
in what we do in defeat and fail-  
ure. The Americans had to  
wait after all for an Irish jour-  
nalist to inform them of their  
heroic deeds, though they're more  
honorably dead than alive.  
The film, and bloodier action  
sequences involve the British  
most notably the fighting  
around Arnhem Bridge, which  
is among the best re-created

movie combat footage I have  
ever seen and far more authen-  
tically ferocious than anything  
in Peckinpah's Cross of Iron.  
The British stars also get the  
better acting opportunities,  
and two are particularly splen-  
did—Anthony Hopkins as  
Colonel John Frost, one of the  
Parachute Regiment's most  
characteristically colourful  
figures, and Edward Fox, whose  
uncannily accurate imma-  
gination of General Brian  
Horrocks catches precisely his  
historic quality and that dis-  
tinctive mixture of concerned  
bonhomie and steady detach-  
ment.

M. S. Sathyu is with Miral  
Sen, Shyam Benegal and Mani  
Kaul one of the most talented  
Indian film-makers of the post-  
Ray generation. His first fea-  
ture film Garm Hava ("Hot  
Winds"), made in 1973, is  
notable among other things for  
the direct way it handles the  
vexed issue of Partition and  
the subsequent plight of  
minorities and refugees, mat-  
ters almost totally ignored by  
the Indian cinema, except in the  
films of Ritwik Ghatak, the  
Bengali director who drank  
himself to death in despair. It  
is said at the refusal of anyone  
to take a serious interest in his  
work. Preceded by an elegant  
montage of still photographs of  
the 1947 independence celebra-  
tions, the Partition and the  
death of Gandhi, the movie  
concentrates on the fate of a  
middle-class family of Muslim  
shoe-manufacturers that decide  
to remain behind in the old  
Mughal capital of Agra. But one  
by one they leave for  
Karachi as insults and injuries  
pile up. Banks refuse loans,  
moneylenders extort, Hindu  
cab-drivers charge special  
rates, the family house is  
taken by the Custodian of Evac-  
uee Property, police harass-  
ment builds to a charge of  
espionage against the family  
head, and so remorselessly on.

Sathyu tells his story with a  
confusing blend of cinematic  
sophistication, in his editing  
and psychological naivety in its  
manipulation of the character's  
lives and the audience's emo-  
tions. There are also curious  
remnants of the traditional  
Hindi cinema in the romantic  
intrudes, though they're more  
honorably dead than alive.  
The film, and bloodier action  
sequences involve the British  
most notably the fighting  
around Arnhem Bridge, which  
is among the best re-created



German infantry under attack north of Arnhem Bridge.

Mahal and Fatihpur-Sikri. The  
film however is something of a  
landmark in Indian popular  
cinema and has at its centre a  
powerfully affecting perfor-  
mance by the late Balraj  
Sahni. This great actor brings  
weight and dignity to the role  
of the family head who be-  
lieves in the face of much  
evidence to the contrary that  
Allah will provide for all those  
who patiently wait. Only at the  
end does the old man learn  
from his leaving son that he  
must take sides and commit  
himself politically. The conclu-  
sion, in which he steps from a  
horse-drawn cart taking him to  
a Karachi-bound train and  
joins a political demonstration,  
is simple, poster-paint stuff.  
But Sahni's playing just about  
carries it off, and this final  
scene must have had a consi-  
derable impact upon the Mus-  
lim minority in India today  
whom Sathyu is talking.

From his first screen  
appearance as a ghost diapha-  
nously superimposed on the  
surface of Claude Autant-  
Lara's *Sylvie et le phantome* in  
1945, Jacques Tati has always  
existed apart from this world.  
A licensed ludic figure, he  
pursues his innocently destruc-  
tive course without ever estab-  
lishing relationships with  
anyone except children and  
dogs. His scientific clowning,  
deeply indebted to Chaplin,  
Keaton, Laurel and Hardy and  
René Clair has assumed a pro-  
gressively didactic cast in *Mon  
Oncle*, *Playtime* and *Traffic*.  
Perhaps this was the inevitable  
result of creating the screen  
persona of Monsieur Hulot, the  
amiable, inoffensive, anti-ver-  
bal misfit, and then having to  
accommodate him to some  
social role that would justify  
his existence.

The current revival of the  
25-year-old *Les Vacances de M.  
Hulot* gives one the opportunity  
to review Hulot's first  
appearance among an inter-  
national assortment of holiday-  
makers at a small Normandy  
seaside resort. As in the later  
films the people are so many  
types, but not very sharply  
etched nor positively disliked;  
as Tati has no particular feel-  
ings about them, neither do  
we. As for Hulot himself, we  
cannot but admire his perma-  
nent existence—when he  
shuts his attic window we do  
not think of him getting into  
bed, when his ancient sports-  
car drives off at the end he  
disappears into oblivion. His  
art-or artlessness—entails no  
danger, either physical or emo-  
tional.

Philip French

London looks forward  
Thames

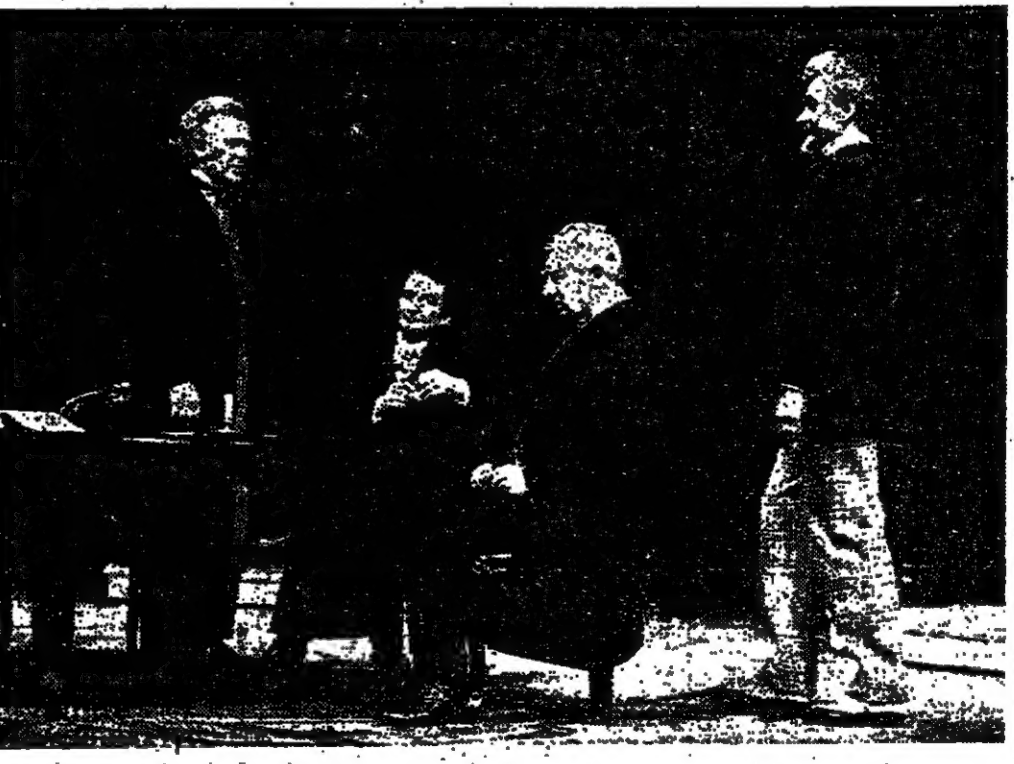
Michael Church

If there is one thing on which  
all Londoners would now  
agree, it is that the planners  
and architects who occupied  
positions of municipal power in  
the 60s should be put in the  
stocks, and that when all the  
available rotten eggs have been  
shoved into the pot, the rest of  
their innumerable lives in the  
concrete hells they have created.  
I have often wondered what  
will happen to tower blocks if  
—and when—residence in them  
becomes voluntary rather than  
compulsory dictated by the fear  
of homelessness: it was once to  
hear the same thought articu-  
lated on Wednesday night by  
the director of the Town and  
Country Planning Association,  
James Galloway, in a speech  
delivered only by the news, a  
feeble political broadcast in  
which Michael Peck rambled  
forward may not have been an  
exactly riveting four hours but  
a certainly chewed over some  
of the masters of the moment.

It was right, I think, for  
Llew Galloway and his guests to  
avoid the "mugging and van-  
dalism" approach and lift their  
eyes beyond the distant  
horizon. Enough has been said  
about the city's social problems  
for them to be taken occasion-  
ally as read; questions about  
the scale and type of population  
displacement needed to free  
the city of its excesses, and about  
the freedom of action desirable  
for commerce to be able to  
be debated in public rather than  
in secret bureaucratic con-  
ferences.

Unfortunately the film which  
preceded the debate was a  
ham-fisted, gaudy affair in-  
volving long interviews of  
entirely predictable content.  
We got the message about the  
desire of community spirit and  
of the pub on the corner all  
right, but was it really neces-  
sary to treat young Miss  
Snoddy, who preferred the  
King's Road, and swinging  
Amsterdam to the suffocating  
East End, with such pursued  
bipped disapproval? The En-  
joy what may best be described  
as a modern relationship? said  
Mr Gardner of Miss Snoddy  
and her husband, in tones redolent  
of Alan Whicker at his worst.  
But the film did also present  
some heartening "concentra-  
tion" on the small businessmen  
and the politicians  
largely incoherent, and the  
newly chartered planners,  
though they disagreed among  
themselves, mildly confidence-  
inspiring.

Over-fastidiousness has always  
been held against Barker: but  
what emerges from The Madras  
House is his triumphant con-  
version of a temperamental  
indecision into dramatic  
strength. If nothing happens in  
the play apart from a business  
sale and the hero's decision to  
quit the firm and join the LCC,  
it is because Barker recognized  
that life consists mostly of non-  
events, and his art consists of  
dramatizing the habitual and  
establishing telling social con-  
ditions towards which respect-  
ability generally turns a blind  
eye.



Joss Ackland, Ronald Pickup, Paul Rogers, Paul Scofield

The Madras House  
Oliver

Irving Wardle

Marking Granville Barker's  
hundredth anniversary, here is  
a production to satisfy even  
Barker's vision of the exemp-  
lary theatre: a hopelessly un-  
commercial masterpiece pre-  
sented with love, understanding,  
and the unstinting outlay of  
acting and design resources  
which nowadays lie only within  
the scope of the subsidized  
theatre. This event as the  
National Theatre, fully match-  
ing the early peaks of the Vic  
theatre, now as then, is William  
Gaskill.

Barker's play (originally  
driven out of a 1909 repertory  
company by Galsworthy's *Justice*  
and virtually unrevived since  
then) is a contribution to the  
Fabian discussion on female  
sexual dependence, making the  
point that economically there is  
no difference between the wage  
slave and the married woman.  
However, its polemical theme  
is handled by a non-polemical  
writer, filling a wide social  
context with any of Shaw's  
talk plays, it refrains from  
Shavian prescriptions and treats  
its theme with a fastidiousness  
that makes the Puritan Shaw  
appear a leering vulgarian.

The Madras House  
Oliver

Irving Wardle

Part of his method is sug-  
gested in the title. The Madras  
House is a booming fashion  
business with one store in Peck-  
ham and an up-market address  
in Bond Street, and its name  
combines the sexual lure of  
exotic costume with Asiatic  
female subservients. Barker  
makes this explicit through the  
mouth of Constantine, the firm's  
founder, an Islamic convert re-  
turning to the boardroom after  
30 years and recommending  
polygamy as a preferable alter-  
native to the "industrial ser-  
vitude" his partners have set up.  
But more of the meaning is  
implicit through the character's  
daily behaviour, as in the  
superb opening reunion for the  
family partnership at a De-  
mark Hill villa (the first  
of Hayden Griffin's marvelous  
period reconstructions, ornate  
occupying every inch of the  
Oliver stage and converting it  
to an "industry" production).

Meeting to discuss the im-  
pending return of the runaway  
Constantine, the Huxtable-  
Madras clan are interrupted  
by the arrival of more and  
more of the unmarried Hux-  
table daughters, all bred to  
respectable uselessness with  
nothing to occupy their  
thoughts but the death of a  
pet frog or the mistaken  
delivery of a star actor's collar  
from the laundry. The mari-  
tanical dominance of Elspeth  
March in this scene, filtering  
through torrents of stiff small  
talk and redundant introduc-  
tions, and the squirming  
attempts at self-assertion by her  
feebly good-natured husband (a  
performance as a treasure by  
Paul Rogers) shows masterful  
command of all the Arckbourn  
territory.

The piece then moves on to  
Peckham to show the same  
marital tyranny operating at  
another class level, through the  
case of Mr. Brigstock: from  
history who has been observed  
kissing a girl from the costume  
room. Demand Hill opulence  
give way to a plain rectangular  
office with the accented and  
the accuser sitting in a flat  
embellished tableau suggesting  
a Munich painting, and Mark

Women Behind Bars  
Whitehall

Ned Chaillet

If beginnings were plays, Tom  
Eyes' *Women Behind Bars*  
might have become a classic  
parody of women's prison  
films. The opening credits pro-  
jected in front of the stage his  
the right, why issue introducing  
Florence Richmond as the inno-  
cent raped by the system and  
introducing the fat drag queen  
Divine as "the system", other-  
wise known as the Matron.

The story laughs to be had  
from lesbian love are next on  
the schedule, followed by gay  
bombers, racist banter and the  
continuing comedy of  
women without men. It is prob-  
able that the films deserve Mr  
Eyes' treatment, for the cen-  
sorship code of those days kept  
the real subjects of the stories  
buried under innuendo. Not so  
Mr Eyes, who is wickedly  
blatant in his comedy, like the  
boy discovering the emperor,  
or rather the Matron, who  
has no clothes.

That is not quite accurate,  
for it is Miss Richmond who  
does, but she keeps shedding  
them, first as she is initiated  
into prison, later when she is  
seduced by the Matron and  
again for some other reason.  
For me that proves that Miss  
Richmond, who also coproduced  
the show, has little vanity, or  
perhaps she thought that, since  
all the other women remain  
neatly dressed and the only  
other nude is the unpropose-  
ing Andy Partridge, the could  
show off her over-exposed body  
to the benefit of the box office.  
Perhaps she could if she did  
not speak. But speak she does,  
with a good American accent  
and a complete lack of  
emphasis. Her fellow inmates  
offer something more than that  
while remaining clothed, and  
there is a fine performance  
from Zoe Groom as the tough-  
talking lesbian about whom it  
is said: "I've never met a bull  
dyke yet that had a sense of  
humour."

Elizabethan Singers  
Purcell Room

Paul Griffiths

A choir calling themselves the  
Elizabethan Singers would  
seem to be laying claim to a  
repertory which is not properly  
their own. Madrigals, whether  
English or Italian, please less  
when sung chorally, even by a  
good ensemble of no more than  
30 voices, and that is what  
was proved here. The good  
things were all in the twentieth-  
century part of the programme;  
the excursions into the early  
seventeenth-century were un-  
wise.

It was with Dowland and  
Robert Jones, however, that the  
evening began. Peter Gellhorn,  
the choir's conductor, brought  
as much shape and vitality as  
he could to songs by these com-  
posers, but inevitably the  
lines moved less naturally than  
they should. The benefits of  
choral performance, in terms of  
dynamic range and variety of  
colour, were more apparent in  
Monteverdi's *Sestina*, although  
again there were things  
which weakened the effect. Some  
entries were poor and the  
choir could have relished more  
of the sound and the sense of  
what they were singing.

This *World's Joy* by Bux  
showed them in a different  
light. The singing was strong  
and sure, the words clear and  
savoured, the blending of the  
voices firm.

Elizabethan Singers  
Purcell Room

Paul Griffiths

The oddly mixed programme  
was further complicated by the  
inclusion of two violin sonatas,  
Mozart's in E flat, K302, and  
the one by Frank Bridge, both  
played by Maria Lidka with Mr  
Gellhorn now at the piano. Miss  
Lidka's intentions seemed to be  
of the best, but her uncer-  
tainly of pitch spoilt the Mozart  
performance and very nearly  
did the same for the Bridge.

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## SPORT

## Golf

## Faldo takes lead of four strokes at halfway stage

By Lewine Mair

Nick Faldo yesterday added a 67 to his overnight 68 to lead the field by four shots at the halfway stage of the £30,000 tournament at Moor Park, sponsored by Urdoray. Sharing second place are Ken Brown, South Africa's Bobby Cole and the excitingly talented Greg Norman, of Australia.

Asked how he felt about his game, Faldo, who is still only 19, replied that he had played particularly well at the start but, later on, was rather less sure of himself. He went into the trees at both the 13th and 15th which cost him, respectively, a six and a five but making a concerted effort to slow down his swing, he finished with two glorious birdies in the last three holes. Just off the edge of the long 16th in two, he eventually holed from eight feet for his four and, after hitting a seven iron right on the flag at the 152 yard 18th, he closed magnificently with a wedge to 10 or so competitive rounds he has played over this course, this 67 was his lowest score.

It was very fascinating to see whether Faldo can keep it up over the next two days. He is, of course, a very composed young man and one would not expect an amateur knows what it is to win. He was English amateur champion in 1975 and his best effort, to date, as a professional has been to finish third equal in the Madrid Open.

Ken Brown with whom Faldo was paired and who had shared the first round lead, made his score yesterday thanks to a birdie at each of the 16th and 17th. Greg Norman had, in his playing partners Severiano Ballesteros and Brian Barnes, the holes without saying that this was the trio which appealed most to the spectators. Norman was the star in terms of length but

Ballesteros suggested at the end of the day that there would not have been much in it had his back allowed him to put a bit more into his shots.

At the end of the round, in fact, Ballesteros confessed that he felt "very tired". His special-ist had, of course, recommended that he should take a complete break from golf, but the young Spaniard could not bring himself to stop and has instead opted for daily massage, and pain killing injections every other day.

Ballesteros went to four under par for the tournament when he holed for his birdie from the front of the 16th green. It was at the 17th that he played the best shot I saw all day—a mammoth, perfectly judged pitch from the down slope of the 18th tee which enabled him to serve his 17th. "That I saw all day," he said. "I saw all day." "I saw all day," he said. "I saw all day."

Norman, for his part, was out 18 against the par of 37 but that home in a three under par 32. His game looks much as it did at the same stage in the Madrid Open. He would not be surprised to see him again getting it all together over the last two rounds, not least because he says that it is exactly his type of course. "I love to be able to throw the ball in at the flag," he said. "I love to be able to throw the ball in at the flag."

As for the other players, the last two days have been a bit of a struggle for the older player who has lost his swing. The graduates must be as tough as those on any first-class course in the world, and his play has been a bit of a struggle.

England led the qualifying round by 18 strokes from Scotland. The last player to come in was the Irishman, who had a total of 140, the lowest individual score for the two rounds.

## England lead qualifiers in European event

From Peter Ryde

Golf Correspondent

The Hague, June 23

As a result of the second qualifying round here today the stage is roughly set for England to meet Scotland in the final of the European team golf championship on Sunday. Today was one of the most exciting days of the tournament.

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By finishing first and second in the qualifying round both these sides make certain of putting off a meeting to the last moment, though it may be presumptuous to think in such terms at this stage. They have in fact met only twice in the final and both times England won narrowly.

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Faldo... two glorious birdies in the last three holes.

to drop anywhere this year. Round in 63 yesterday, Cole said that he simply lacked confidence on the greens. "I'm not nervous and my stroke is not jerky," he said. "I hit a lot of balls close—but I just don't seem to be able to hold any of them."

In America, where his best finish this year was 12th in Memphis, he has been averaging 33 to 35 putts per round. Yesterday he took 35, having three times taken three putts.

In fact, the short double account for the favourite, Eddie Macken, of Ireland, who rolled a pole through the hole, a hole-in-one, at the 17th. He was a guest of White Horse, and he had a hole-in-one at the 17th. He was a guest of White Horse, and he had a hole-in-one at the 17th.

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## Show jumping

## Fast clear-round by Power for victory

From Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Vienna, June 23

"Captain Power," the 24-year-old "baby" of the Irish army team, won the first leg of the European Individual championship here today, riding Castle Park to a whitewash clear round in 72.5sec. Paul Schockemühle was second on a 73.5sec. "West German" in 73.5sec, 20sec better than John Heims on Almo for the Netherlands. Gerd Wulfing on yesterday's winner, Doves, put West Germany fourth on 75.4sec, ahead of Harvey Smith on Olympic Star in 80.4sec.

Derek Rickards and Hydrophane, who jumped in the second round, were pulled off the first clear round in a steady 90.4sec. They are lying thirteenth. Sadly, Deborah Johnston was pushed back to sixteenth when, after a brilliant jumping clear, incurred 25 time faults for exceeding the time allowed by five seconds. She said later that this short distance made it impossible for her to ride Mox on as fast as she would have liked.

In fact, the short double account for the favourite, Eddie Macken, of Ireland, who rolled a pole through the hole, a hole-in-one, at the 17th. He was a guest of White Horse, and he had a hole-in-one at the 17th.

The horse on whom Broome was hoping to win was the fourth European title. The short double account for the favourite, Eddie Macken, of Ireland, who rolled a pole through the hole, a hole-in-one, at the 17th. He was a guest of White Horse, and he had a hole-in-one at the 17th.

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One, who failed here and then hit another fence, to groans from his supporters.

The course rode well and there were 15 clear rounds from a field of 46, which included the reserve horses. But under the new formula, worked out in Brussels in March, it is now virtually impossible to come from behind and win. Horses who failed to go clear today are already out of the hunt, to all intents and purposes.

An unexpected change of heart, however, came from the technical delegate, Professor Igor Bobylev, of the Soviet committee, that he was sympathetic to the British and Irish concern about blood tests. He agreed to let the British and Irish riders to go to the final round today to try to arrange for saliva tests so everyone is now happy, and there is no question of any withdrawals, he said.

The second leg of the competition tomorrow will be contested without recourse to this clock. Then the first part of the event, and the first part of the second leg will go on to determine the final of the individual championship.

Britain are now well placed for the final championship at Sunday. They are in second place, ahead of the Netherlands, Ireland and West Germany are fighting third place. Broome and all the British riders are delighted with the light poles and the cups which help the British horses who are all careful



Man of the...  
-and of the...

# £6,000 plus Appointments

**Chief Executive's Department**  
Chief Executive's Department  
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An experienced person is required to head the Chief Executive's Department. He or she will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Council's administrative services. The successful candidate will be given a housing allowance, removal expenses, and allowances for officers and staff. The successful candidate will be given a housing allowance, removal expenses, and allowances for officers and staff. The successful candidate will be given a housing allowance, removal expenses, and allowances for officers and staff.

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## South Australian Institute of Technology School of Civil Engineering, Levels Campus

### HEAD OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for appointment to the position of Head of Civil Engineering. The position will become vacant in August 1977 upon the retirement of the present Head, Mr. F. A. Haas.

The Institute proposes to appoint a limited number of Professors or Associate Professors, which will emphasize academic leadership in the development, course development and applied research. The successful applicant for this post will be eligible to apply for confirmation of one of these titles.

The School of Civil Engineering is responsible for providing courses at Bachelors and Masters Degree level and Associate Diploma level, and for presenting service subjects in other courses.

The successful applicant will have specific responsibility for providing academic leadership in the development and presentation of courses in Civil Engineering and for the promotion of industrial liaison and research. Applicants should possess appropriate academic qualifications and have had substantial teaching, research and professional experience.

**ANNUAL SALARY**  
At one of the following levels determined by the Campbell report, and according to qualifications and experience:

Level 3	\$A25,466
Level 4	\$A28,107
Level 5	\$A29,145
Level 6	\$A30,182

Application forms, conditions of service, and further information may be obtained from the Chief Personnel Officer, S.A. Institute of Technology, North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia, 5000, to whom applications, including the names and addresses of three referees, should be forwarded by 22nd July, 1977.

Every Friday £6,000 plus Appointments  
For advertising details ring  
01-278 9161

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# Middle East Appointments

## THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

### THE HIGHER INSTITUTE OF ELECTRONICS BENI WALID

The Institute of Electronics caters mainly for Undergraduates and lectures are conducted in English. Students enter three year courses in Electronics and Communications Engineering leading to a B.Sc. Degree. The Institute is situated at Beni Walid, 176 km from Tripoli, where all students and staff are accommodated on campus. Members of staff are strongly encouraged to undertake their own research.

Vacancies for staff members exist in the following fields:

1. MATHEMATICS.
2. PHYSICS.
3. ENGINEERING DRAWING AND DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY.
4. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.
5. MECHANICAL WORKSHOP SUPERVISORS.
6. ENGLISH LANGUAGE (PREFERENCE WILL BE GIVEN TO NATIVE SPEAKERS WITH TEFL EXPERIENCE).
7. CIRCUIT THEORY.
8. ELECTRONICS.
9. COMPUTER SCIENCES.
10. COMMUNICATIONS.
11. INSTRUMENTATION AND CONTROL.
12. MICROWAVE AND RADAR TECHNOLOGY.
13. TECHNICIANS ARE ALSO REQUIRED TO RUN THE VARIOUS LABORATORIES OF THE ABOVE FIELDS.

The minimum qualifications for Academic Staff are M.Sc. and/or Ph.D. (teaching experience is preferred). The minimum qualifications required for Technicians is a City and Guilds Technicians Diploma or equivalent (preference will be given to candidates with previous experience).

Position	From	To	Annual Increment	Total Increment
Professor	5760 LD	5400 LD	120 LD	6
Associate Prof.	5040	5760	120	6
Assistant Prof.	4560	5040	80	6
Lecturer	4160	4560	67	6
Asst. Lecturer	3510	4160	190	6
Lab. Technician				

Salary dependent upon qualifications and experience.  
1 LD = £2.00

In addition staff members receive the following benefits:

1. The Institute provides tourist class air tickets for the staff member, his wife and four members of his family under the age of 18 to and from the place of recruitment to Libya.
2. The Institute will pay 25% of the excess baggage charge at the beginning and end of the staff members service.
3. Fully furnished accommodation is provided by the Institute.
4. A tax free grant of one month's salary is given for each subsequent year of service.
5. The Institute provides full medical service, for staff members and their families. Successful candidates will take up teaching posts in September 1977. Interviews will be held in London in mid-July.

Suitably qualified persons are invited to send curriculum vitae to:  
ENG. MOHAMMED SURI,  
HIGHER INSTITUTE OF ELECTRONICS,  
P.O. BOX 12041, TRIPOLI, LIBYA.

## SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

STAFF FOR THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS ARE URGENTLY REQUIRED TO WORK IN

THE LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC:

Position	Academic Qualifications	Experience
Weather Observation Experts	M.Sc. or D.Sc. with specialization in Agricultural weather observations	15 years
Specialist in Agriculture weather observations	B.Sc. or Diploma in Agriculture weather observations	5 years
Specialist in Solar Rays	B.Sc. or Diploma related to Solar energy	10 years
Climatologists	B.Sc. (Science) or Diploma in weather observations	10 years
Assistant Climatologists	B.Sc. (Science) or Diploma in weather observations or A Level in relevant subjects	5-10 years
Collectors of weather information	A Level (Science subjects) + practical experience in climatology	5 years
Senior Weather Forecasters	B.Sc. or Diploma in Climatology	10 years
Weather Forecasters	B.Sc. or Diploma in Climatology	5 years
Maintenance Engineers for facsimile electronic equipment and for satellite picture receiving equipment and wireless receiving equipment	B.Sc. in Electronic Engineering and Wireless	5 years
Engineers for operating and maintaining receiving equipment of all kinds	B.Sc. Communication Engineering	5 years
Maintenance Technicians for transmitting and receiving equipment	Technical Intermediary Certificate	10 years
Technicians for maintenance of electronic equipment and wireless receiving equipment	Technical Intermediary Certificate	10 years
Engineers for operating and maintaining all kinds of receiving equipment	B.Sc. Communication Engineering	5 years
Technicians for operating and maintaining receiving equipment	Technical Intermediary Certificate	10 years
Maintenance Technicians for facsimile electronic equipment; for satellite picture receiving equipment and for wireless receiving equipment	Technical Diploma or intermediate certificate in the required specialisation	10 years
Maintenance Technicians for Siemens T (100) machines	Intermediate Technical Diploma	10 years
Engineers and Technicians for operating and maintaining all transmitting equipment	B.Sc. in telecommunication engineering, or Intermediate Technical Diploma	5 years for engineers and 10 years for technicians

Salaries are paid according to experience. Attractive working conditions are offered including free accommodation and full medical services in Government hospitals.

Please apply in writing, giving full qualifications and curriculum vitae to:

THE CULTURAL OFFICE  
Embassy of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya  
58 Prince's Gate, London, S.W.7

## SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

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## SULTANATE OF OMAN MINISTRY OF DEFENCE APPOINTMENTS

Applications are invited from suitably qualified ex-Officers of the British Armed Forces, to fill contract appointments in a civilian capacity in the Personnel Directorate of the Oman Ministry of Defence.

### ASSISTANT DIRECTOR PERSONNEL

The duties will involve all aspects of personnel administration at directorate level and entail policy decisions in relation to conditions of service and personnel regulations. The ideal applicant will have a wide secretarial/personnel/administrative background as a senior officer (Major/Squad, Ldr./Lt.-Col. or above), be staff trained, and have had experience both at Major/Formation B.2. level and on stations/units in an administrative/personnel capacity. Successful applicants will be appointed in the grade of Assistant Director, but there may be a possibility of re-grading to Deputy Director at a later date.

Contracts are initially for 3 years, unaccompanied (although short family visits to Oman may be possible) and the maximum age limit is 55. Conditions of employment include annual emoluments (paid in full currency) commencing at the equivalent of £9,000 at the current rate of exchange (tax free), a generous end-of-contract gratuity; bachelor accommodation and services free of charge in an Officers' Mess; and 60 days' home leave annually (usually taken in two periods of 30 days) with air passages paid.

For further details, write enclosing a c.v. and enclosing a recent passport size photograph to: AIRWORK SERVICES LIMITED, BOURNEMOUTH (HURN) AIRPORT, CHURCH, DORSET BH23 6EB.

Airwork Services Ltd.

## SENIOR ENGINEERS- MIDDLE EAST

A well established Middle East partnership of architects, engineers and planners with a multi national staff of 90 wish to appoint several senior engineers to assist the partners in the direction and quality control of their expanding practice. Current commissions include a wide range of projects from large multi-storey residential complexes, commercial developments (offices, banks, shops), to industrial buildings and schools. These senior appointments will be responsible for the direction of the various specialist groups, within the firm. The aim of the practice is to provide a totally integrated building design and project management service to its many public and private clients.

The positions would be based in the Gulf although travel for short periods to the U.K. and other parts of the Middle East may be required. For these senior positions, the firm seeks engineers holding appropriate university level degrees and professional registration, who have worked previously with consultants and who have had at least 10 years of experience and on a variety of projects. Previous overseas experience is desirable. Proven ability to supervise the work of professional and technical teams is essential. A working knowledge of Arabic is desirable but not essential.

### SENIOR STRUCTURAL ENGINEER

A structural engineer who has wide experience with a reputable consulting firm required to direct the firms structural design group.

### SENIOR ELECTRICAL/MECHANICAL ENGINEER

An electrical/mechanical engineer required to direct the firms electrical and mechanical design groups.

### CONTRACTS MANAGER

A senior civil/structural engineer required to organise, direct and develop the contract management and site supervision team. Candidates should have previous international experience with both consultants and contractors on a wide variety of large scale building projects.

### CIVIL/MUNICIPAL ENGINEER

A civil engineer with a varied experience in the design of municipal engineering services is required to work on urban planning schemes, large scale building projects. Major experience should be in roads and drainage but ability to work at the broader scale on water and electricity supply and distribution is desirable. Previous experience on urban projects is desirable.

Salaries would be negotiable around 15,000 sterling pounds per year tax free. Furnished accommodation and company car would be provided and reasonable relocation expenses would be paid.

Applications giving personal details, academic qualifications, professional experience, positions held, etc., should be sent to:

BOX 1714J, THE TIMES  
Applications close on 15th July, 1977.

## SULTANATE OF OMAN MEDICAL OFFICERS for the ARMED FORCES

Contract appointments of two years duration initially are immediately available for MEDICAL OFFICERS in the rank of Captain in the Force Medical Services of the Oman Army. Their duties will involve general medical tasks in military regiments, hospitals and medical centres in any part of the country, and will include first-line patient care of Armed Forces personnel (Omani, British and other nationals) and possibly civilians (both locally employed and the general public), plus some administrative duties relevant to the particular task, on which employed. Applicants must be below age 35, and have the following qualifications:-

(a) medical degrees of MB, BS or MB, ChB or equivalent;

(b) full medical registration with the authorised medical council of the country of permanent domicile; and

(c) a minimum of 3 years post registration experience.

Previous medical experience in a Service environment would be an advantage. These appointments are strictly unaccompanied (although short family visits to Oman may be possible) and are unfurnished.

Conditions of service include annual emoluments commencing at the equivalent of £9,000 at the current rate of exchange (tax free); a generous end-of-contract gratuity; normal Service mess facilities with bachelor accommodation and services free of charge; and 60 days home leave annually (usually taken in two periods of 30 days) with air passages paid.

For further details write enclosing a c.v. and quoting reference 45/F/176C to:

Senior Personnel Officer,  
AIRWORK SERVICES LIMITED,  
Bournemouth (Hurn) Airport,  
Christchurch, Dorset BH23 6EB.















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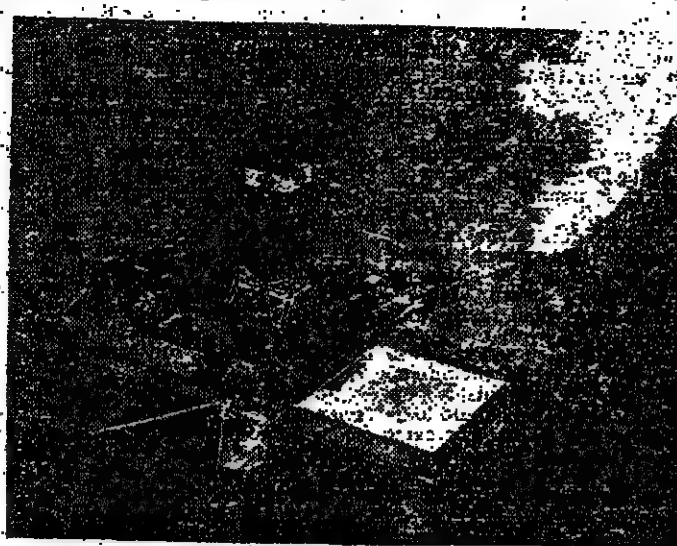
## Shell/Esso discovery may alter pattern of North Sea exploration

By Nicholas Hirst

Oil and gas discovery in the North Sea may alter the pattern of exploration in the sector of the North Sea.

The discovery of a large oil and gas field in the North Sea, 170 miles north-east of Aberdeen, could open up a new oil exploration in the sector of the North Sea.

The discovery of a large oil and gas field in the North Sea, 170 miles north-east of Aberdeen, could open up a new oil exploration in the sector of the North Sea.



A plume of burning gas indicates that the Shell/Esso exploration rig Ocean Voyager is testing oil from the newly discovered Fulmar field in the North Sea, 170 miles north-east of Aberdeen. The gas is produced in association with the oil and has to be flared for safety reasons.

The discovery of a large oil and gas field in the North Sea, 170 miles north-east of Aberdeen, could open up a new oil exploration in the sector of the North Sea.

## Monopolies inquiry on credit cards

By Nicholas Hirst

Credit card companies such as Access, Barclaycard, American Express and Diners Club, are to be investigated by the Monopolies Commission. A report is to be prepared within 18 months.

Mr Gordon Borrie, the Director General of Fair Trading, has asked the Commission to investigate the way the clearing banks, which have issued a total of 15 million credit cards, have operated their agreements with the two American companies, which have issued a further 4 million cards.

The supply of cards to card holders is not part of the investigation, as the Commission is not concerned with the supply of credit cards by retailers themselves.

One of the prime objectives of the

inquiry will be to find out if credit cards put up the costs of goods and services. The reference has arisen from complaints received from petrol retailers about the way in which the bank credit card companies have operated their agreements with the two American companies, which have issued a further 4 million cards.

On being reminded of their agreement 800 of the 9,500 petrol stations which accepted Barclaycard, ceased to do so.

But the complaints received by the Office of Fair Trading have spurred the director-general to inquire into the general principles raised by the arrangements between the card suppliers and the traders. The Commission will look at the level

of commission paid by traders to the card suppliers, which ranges from 3 to 7 per cent, at whether the card supplier should make a charge, and if it should be made in the form of a commission on sales as is done today.

It will also consider whether it is appropriate for the card suppliers to insist that the same terms are given to credit as to cash customers, and whether there is sufficient competition in the terms offered by the card companies to traders.

A spokesman for Barclaycard, which was responsible for the huge growth in credit cards in this country by launching its scheme 11 years ago, said the company would cooperate fully with the inquiry.

About 100,000 merchants throughout the United Kingdom now accept credit cards. In many cases, the cards have replaced in part or in full retailers' own credit schemes, helping cash flow and releasing working capital, he said.

## Beer rise just ahead of profits report

More beer price increases are coming—putting up most of its beers by 2p a pint on Monday—only weeks before the Price Commission completes its report on the profit margins of brewers and licensees.

The Commission's report is due to go to Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, by July 31. The following day Mr Hattersley will have a revamped Price Commission to set new powers to investigate prices and profits, with the Commission able where necessary to recommend a price freeze.

There are widespread expectations in the trade that if the report proves critical Mr Hattersley will order a deeper investigation of brewers' pricing policies including their criteria for calculating return on capital—or leave it to the Commission to investigate specific price rises and margins.

Scottish & Newcastle, one of Britain's big six brewers, yesterday announced an average 2p a pint public bar increase in its own 1,100 managed houses for most beers—except the price of the heavy charges to tenants and the free trade it is expected that these outlets will keep their retail prices in line with the S & N managed houses.

In previous price increase submissions to the Commission, S & N have been among the last to put through increases. But while perhaps half their new increase brings them level with those which brought in 1p a pint rises last April, the rest represents a new round of price rises.

Watney Mann & Truman, the Grand Metropolitan brewing subsidiary, confirmed yesterday that a submission had been made for a price rise, although this brewer's last increase was in January.

It is widely expected that Guinness will shortly raise its draught and bottled prices by about 2p a pint on all last October.

Despite the fact that Bass Charrington was among those which raised prices by 1p a pint in April, it is believed that an application for a further rise has gone to the Commission. Whitbread, however, has no price rise plans at the moment and Allied Breweries is not likely to put in for a major price rise. Both these brewers had rises in April.

The United States and the European Community have resolved a long-standing dispute that could lead to an agreement on the multi-fibre arrangement in Geneva early next month, United States officials announced yesterday.

Informed sources said the Community, which had balked earlier at accepting an extension of the arrangement with-out substantial revisions, had now modified its position and was willing to go along with an extension of the existing agreement for several years.

Derek Harris

## Lasmo £30m loan for Ninian work

By David Blake

London & Scottish Marine Oil (Lasmo) is the North Sea consortium, controlled by some 25 large shareholders, yesterday announced arrangements for a £30 million loan to finance the development of the Ninian field.

The money will go towards the group's share of the finance to complete the development of the Ninian field in which the consortium has a 9 per cent interest.

Although the exact terms of the loan have not been disclosed, they have been fixed at a margin over the London inter-bank rate.

Securing the loan was a condition for the consortium to proceed with the development of the Ninian field. The consortium is a joint venture between the Bank of Montreal, Grindlays, International Westernbank, Standard Chartered, and the Bank of Scotland.

Financial Editor, page 19

## OECD secretariat wants members to set economic targets for 1978

From David Blake

Paris, June 23

Officials are working here late into the night trying to decide on proposals to set up what would amount to a monitoring of the economic performance of all the major Western industrial nations.

The OECD secretariat, in a paper prepared for the ministerial session tomorrow, predicts that growth in the first half of 1978 will be only 4 per cent for the OECD area as a whole, compared with 5 per cent in the second half of 1977.

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These basic policy guidelines are broadly similar to those endorsed by the recent McCracken report written by eight economists, which endorsed the goal of trying to achieve 5 per cent growth in the year between 1975 and 1980.

The poor showing of the first three of those five years has made that target unachievable, but the OECD wants a major push in the rest of this decade towards coming close to the target figure.

The OECD secretariat is predicting that the consumer price index will go up by 8 per cent in the second half of this year compared with 6 per cent in the first half. In the first half of 1978 an 8 per cent increase is predicted.

Unemployment for the OECD

## Turn of illegally ported capital

By Nicholas Hirst

June 23—The foreign manager for Banca said today that about 35,000,000,000 lire of illegally ported capital had been made.

One of the reasons for the relatively small amount of illegally ported capital was that the 15,000 decisions made regarding such exports, included almost no corporations, but rather only businessmen and professional persons.

This was because a corporation's admission of having held undeclared assets abroad could lead to charges of its having falsified balance sheets over the years, with all the consequences that one could imagine for the managers and auditors.

Signor Battaglia, did not mention another reason for the relatively small amount of illegally ported capital, namely that the amnesty applied only to freedom from criminal prosecution, for the initial exports, had they been illegal and not to possible questioning by tax authorities about the original source of the money exported.

The official also said that he believed that such illegal exports had greatly slowed down.—AP-Dow Jones.

## Bros goes back to profit

By Nicholas Hirst

Annual General Meeting of Bros Ltd took place at the Company's Covent Garden.

Mr Moss, the Chairman, reviewed the year ending May 1977 reported that the Company's profit for the year was £242,196 compared with a loss of £73,483 for 1976.

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Mr Moss continued:

the 1976 interim period had been a period of great difficulty for the Company, but I am confident that we shall not fall back on the progress we have made.

## Family stops takeover of Patino

By Ray Maughan

The Patino family has rejected a takeover offer for the company, which is a subsidiary of the Canadian bank.

A Netherlands Antilles corporation, Cambrus Minerva, was formed by Patino, president of the company, and Mr Patrick Keenan, Mr Axtell Patino, a son of the founder, and Mr. James O'Connell, a grandson of the founder.

The average price was \$23.88 per share, payable over various periods of up to 61 years. About 75 per cent of the consideration was to be paid in cash, with the remainder coming from an unnamed Canadian chartered bank.

In London yesterday Mr Ortiz-Patino made it clear that Cambrus was formed for the purpose of countering a takeover by the large diversified German group Preussag AG.

By approaching members of the family and by aggressive action in the market, Preussag had acquired about 29 per cent of Patino and was seeking further shares to gain over 50 per cent.

Preussag was willing to pay cash, immediately for all the shares, but at about the same price as Cambrus, says Mr Keenan, said yesterday.

"Contracting Cambrus management is now assured."

By Our Labour Editor

Ford management and unions met yesterday for talks on a peace formula designed to end the 13-day strike that has caused the loss of more than 16,000 jobs.

Shop stewards examined the plan agreed between union leaders and managers, and put counter-proposals on the vexed issue of pay for men made idle by managers' company disputes.

The unofficial stoppage is estimated to have cost the company production of more than 10,000 cars and commercial vehicles with a showroom value of more than £20m. It was caused by a dispute over progressive lay-offs at Dagenham, Southampton and Langley, Buckinghamshire.

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## Soviet shipping price-cutting not acceptable, British minister says

By Michael Bailey

A confrontation with Russia over shipping would be "premature", Mr. Stanley Clinton Davis, Under Secretary of State for Trade, said yesterday. But the alternative, an accommodation between the two countries, must be on "mutually agreeable terms", he told the British Shippers Council in London.

Following last week's visit to London of Mr. Timofei Guzhenko, Russia's shipping minister, Mr. Clinton Davis hopes to visit the Soviet Union in the autumn and to find "some perceptible movements in the right direction", he said. "It is no use just emulating principles."

In talks with Mr. Guzhenko the Government had made plain that unfair competition, in the form of "outrageous rate-cutting" was unacceptable, as was the effect of Soviet fleet expansion on Western merchant fleets and Western economies.

"We have no desire to exclude Soviet shipping from

world trade; that would be an unreasonable and irresponsible demand. But we do insist that their protestations of competing freely and fairly should be translated into reality", he said.

Mr. Clinton Davis disclosed that on the question of Anglo-Russian trade (85 per cent of which is carried in Russian ships) Mr. Guzhenko had conceded in principle that a fair balance between the two flags should be reached, and a special study group of the Joint Maritime Commission had already started to examine how to move towards parity.

Meanwhile, across the Atlantic the United States was being extraordinarily short-sighted in attacking liner conferences and creating further disorder in an already turbulent situation.

Lord Layton, council president, said shippers, while in no way tied to considering their goods to British ships, did not wish to see Britain's maritime preeminence eroded by Eastern block competition of a non-commercial character.



Mr. Stanley Clinton Davis: Any pact between United Kingdom and Russia must be on "mutually agreeable terms".

## Scope of inquiry into engineering profession is settled

By Derek Harris

Difficulties in establishing the terms of reference for a government inquiry into the engineering profession have been cleared up and an announcement is expected to be made shortly by Mr. Varley, Secretary of State for Industry.

Mr. Varley has been known to be broadly in favour of an inquiry since the beginning of this year, but it was not easy to resolve how wide-ranging it should be. It is now expected to cover all relevant issues including some aspects of education and training as well as the status of professional engineers and the organization of the profession.

Because of its sensitivity of the subject in the context of income policy, the Department of Employment, particularly in the area of pay scales being looked at by a government inquiry, the question of salary levels would almost certainly arise if the inquiry made recommendations to improve the status of the profession.

A formula which will allow the inquiry to look where necessary into salary levels now appears to have been found. There is also the factor that it could be at least 18 months before the committee of inquiry produced its final report, although an interim report, if possible with some recommendations, may be called for in less than a year so that overdue changes may not be too long delayed.

A major question that will face the inquiry is whether the organization of the profession should be changed. There has been considerable backing for the idea of a general council of engineering, with a statutory role rather like that of the General Medical Council in medicine.

Another key question is whether such a council should be responsible for the statutory registration of all engineers. If a body was set up in this form it could lead to a diminishing role for the Council of Engineering Institutions, the present umbrella body for chartered organizations.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Industrial democracy in Denmark

From Mr. Jan Hildreth

Sir, Mr. Dennis Topping's article (June 16) was a timely reminder that the argument over the Bullock Committee report on "industrial democracy" is far from over, and that some creature is likely to rise from the ashes, even if as he suggests the majority report is ready for the fiery furnace.

However, I cannot see what real benefit Mr. Dell will derive from any visit to Denmark or Sweden. I suppose any escape route is better than none if one is faced as Mr. Dell is with an irrational policy in search of a means of enactment. But I suggest that he will discover little of benefit.

I anticipated that he might make the pilgrimage and make himself last month. There are a number of important points to make about Topping's assessment. First, what he describes as an upper "supervisory" board in Denmark is more than that. It is a policy board, with the power of policy initiation and responsibility for long-term planning.

It is true that management can serve on the policy board, although not as chairman. But, in practice, the bulk of enterprises are small and run by their owners, whose influence on the board is such that it affects their regain control.

Second, again it is true that two worker-representatives can be appointed to the boards of all, there is a further element in the Danish system which is shared by the rest of the EEC, and glossed over in most of what is "worker participation" in this country. Trade unions are fully subject to the law, collective agreements are binding, closed shops are illegal and worker-

all companies with more than 50 employees. It is rare for there to be more than two more: anything up to a half, stopping short of numerical parity.

I should at this point correct an impression given by Mr. Topping in comparing the Danish and German systems. He implies that the German system can place shareholder representatives in a minority, but this is not the case. There can be numerical parity on the board. But, in the event of a deadlock, the law provides for a casting vote in favour of shareholders.

Three, an important provision in the Danish method of electing worker-directors is missing from Mr. Topping's commentary. He is right in saying that all employees, whether union members or not, are eligible to vote. But what he does not add is that that vote must show that fifty per cent of the total workforce, whether or not all voted, support the plan for worker-directors. That means that a minority of union activists can never rule the day.

Four, under the Danish system, all worker-directors must be employees of the company. No outsider can act as their representative and, if a worker-director leaves his job, he leaves the board as well.

Five, and most important of all, there is a further element in the Danish system which is shared by the rest of the EEC, and glossed over in most of what is "worker participation" in this country. Trade unions are fully subject to the law, collective agreements are binding, closed shops are illegal and worker-

directors are bound by the rule of confidentiality and must not discuss the contents of the company first where conflicts arise.

Bullock Committee majority report made no such provisions. May I throw in another thought here? Mr. Topping suggests that Mr. Dell and I Varley are convinced of element of "manifest desire" in trade union claims for "industrial democracy", the same argument used in America for the introduction of prohibition, a law whose career need not document here.

Her Majesty's ministers are clearly echoing Bullock's note that the "march of history" was towards "industrial democracy". That pompous illogicality demonstrates an elementary mistake about the way which business works.

YAN business the customer is not the company determines whether a decision is right or wrong. It matters not by a great majority the board vote for yellow - if the custom wants blue, then yellow wrong.

In politics the proper object is to win votes, and as the weight of votes cast is justification for a decision. If boards of directors are a political machine. Their job is to make good business decisions.

Anyone who is in the board room for any other reason than his ability to contribute to good business decisions should not be there. Yours faithfully, IAN DUFFY, Director-General, Institute of Directors, 10 Beilgrave Square, London SW1X 8PW, June 22.

## UK Chrysler quality 'up with France'

By Our Industrial Editor

Heads of the Chrysler Corporation of America have visited the Department of Industry that the quality of production at the reorganized Ryton, Coventry, car assembly plant of its Government-aided British subsidiary is now matching that of its French operations.

Sir Peter Carey, Permanent Secretary, who has just returned from a two-week study tour of United States industry, apparently spent some time with Chrysler's top management and was reassured that the Americans were working hard to revive the United Kingdom operations.

It was admitted that there had been some setbacks and losses had been considerable, but Sir Peter has reported back to Whitehall that there is no doubt that a major effort is being made to make the reorganization of Chrysler UK work. Men at the top were said to be spending a lot of time in Britain to monitor progress.

Business Diary, page 19

## Loch Katrine pipeline to Greenock Scottish water to be sold to Middle East

Water from Loch Katrine in the Trossachs, which supplies nearby Glasgow, could be on sale to Middle East countries before the end of the year, a spokesman for Strathclyde Regional Council said yesterday.

It would bring in £50,000 a month in revenue to the council.

The offer from the Hans House group of companies to purchase initially 100 million gallons of water a month, equivalent to two-thirds of a day's supply, was discussed yesterday by the council's water and sewerage committee.

It is planned to ship the water by tanker from the Clyde to the Middle East for resale. Yorkhill Quay in Glasgow cannot take the size of tanker envisaged so it is proposed to lay a pipeline to pump water aboard

smaller tankers which would carry it to Greenock.

The cost of the pipeline, about £200,000, would be met by the business group contracting the water. The regional council would protect itself in the event of drought and at peak demand periods by controlling the times when water exports would be available.

Loch Katrine is reputed by experts to have the purest water in Europe.

Water is a flourishing industry for Scotland. A Glasgow engineering firm, Weir's, has carried out millions of pounds worth of construction work in the Middle East, building desalination plants to convert sea water into drinking water.

Several small companies have been set up in Scotland to sell water to the United States for putting into Scotch whisky. Demand for these exports is said to be growing.

## Dr Burns objects to a political Fed

Washington, June 23.—Dr

Arthur Burns, chairman, Federal Reserve Board, testified before a House banking subcommittee against legislation that would make the chairmanship and vice-chairmanship of the Fed four-year terms, starting one year after a President is inaugurated.

Dr Burns, who would under the proposed system have to be reappointed by President Carter this year to continue as chairman, said the system would politicize the Federal Reserve structure.

Aged 73, Dr Burns could serve on the board as a governor until 1984 if he is not reappointed chairman, since board members currently serve 14-year terms.

The chairman and Vice-Chairman are appointed for four-year terms after which they can be redesignated. The theory behind the legislation is that the President should be able to appoint his own men to the important monetary policy position shortly after inauguration.

Dr Burns said the proposal to link the chairman's term with the term of the President had led him to conclude not only that such linkage was unnecessary, but also that it would be unwise.

## Hire charges restored

The Price Commission has revoked an order restricting crane and plant hire charges by J. D. White of Thorpe, Stockton-on-Tees. This is because the company has eliminated excess profits of £21,000 made in 1974.

## In brief

### Union move to save 1,000 Burton jobs

Union proposals for avoiding redundancy of up to 1,000 shopworkers employed by the Burton group in its menswear retail outlets, will be considered at a joint meeting of management and the Union of Shop Distributive and Allied Workers next Thursday.

A union spokesman said yesterday that the proposals arose from detailed information about the types and staff and the areas in which they operated, from redundancy was proposed.

The company has already announced proposals for the closure of 57 of its menswear shops.

Further streamlining at the remaining 377 shops is likely to bring redundancies to 1,000.

Final details of cuts are expected next Thursday.

### £2m development fund goes begging in Yorks

Some £2m earmarked to assist industrial development and the promotion of new jobs in South Yorkshire is going begging because of a dearth of suitable local applicant companies. The idea of using £2m from the South Yorkshire County Council superannuation fund was the brainchild of Sir Ron Ironmonger, leader of the county council.

Small and medium sized firms not quoted on the Stock Exchange were the target. The general criterion was that a company should be earning £50,000 a year before tax.

### New land tax appeal

The consultative committee of accountancy bodies has made a further submission to the Inland Revenue on development land tax, which came into force last year. They reiterate the view that the introduction of the tax was unnecessary, and that it could be removed from the statute book without reducing the yield to the Exchequer.

### Bigger Co-op loans

The Co-operative Bank has extended the maximum limit for its personal loans, which are the cheapest offered by any of the big banks, with an effective interest rate of 15 per cent. From tomorrow loans of up to £2,500 will be available—an increase of £1,000 on the present limit.

### R-R North Sea deal

Rolls-Royce has been awarded the first major North Sea contract this year for offshore power generating equipment. Conoco has ordered two Olympus gas turbines generating sets for its Murchison gas field. Rolls has received orders for 68 Olympus and RB-211 engines for North Sea platforms and shore-based pumping stations.

### Peking trade talks

Top negotiators from the European Economic Community will go to Peking early in July to lay the base for a trade agreement, an EEC spokesman announced yesterday. After returning to Brussels, the Commission will draft a negotiating plan and submit it for approval to the nine member governments.

### Chemical output up

World chemical output rose by 8.6 per cent last year and sales by the top 200 companies in the industry amounted to \$225,000m (about £132,353m) exceeding the previous peak which was recorded in 1974. According to the latest survey of the world's top companies published today by the industry magazine Chemical Age, companies appeared to improve their profit margins.

### Standstill at Lucas

The Lucas aerospace factory in Wolverhampton was at a standstill yesterday after only 25 out of 1,000 employees turned up for work. The dispute is over bonus payments and the company has been told that 50,000 workers at 12 Lucas factories in the west Midlands may be called on for their support.

### Welders walk out

A strike by welders at the Leyland car factory in Coventry yesterday was threatening production of the Triumph TR 7. They walked out when management stopped their pay for allegedly working slowly.

## Electric power for transport of the future

From Mr. David R. L. Henry

Sir, None of your recent *Business News* correspondents on the subject of future transport modes to suggest motorways has yet touched upon what must be a crucial factor in the 1990s approach with their world shortage of oil supplies, namely that our long distance land transport needs will have to be largely electrically operated, electricity being the only manageable form of energy for transport purposes of which there is a potentially inexhaustible supply.

A "guided" system, in which some sort of rail will have to be used to facilitate the feeding of electricity into its motive power. This could be an extension and adaptation of our existing rail system as outlined by Mr. Roger Calvert (June 20) for the short/medium term, and looking beyond that, as Mr. Jim Platts proposes (also June 20), the development of one of the advanced magnetic technologies into a viable product.

Professor F. T. Barwell's comment in his letter to you (June 22) regarding noise and vibration from high speed railways is unfounded in my opinion. British Rail are researching this problem and have published a pamphlet on "Noise and the Channel Tunnel Rail Link" which is relevant.

So far as high speed trains on our present tracks are involved, the new Mark III coaches as used on the Western Region diesel/electric high speed trains and also on electrified West Coast main lines out of Euston are remarkably quiet compared with older stock when observed from the lineside—modern close-coupled freight rolling stock with up-to-date suspension is also achieving substantially reduced noise levels even at the higher speeds of today.

British Rail have stated that "evidence so far suggests that trains of advanced design such as the British Advanced Passenger Train and the French Train Grande Vitesse will themselves produce noise levels very much below that of conventional trains".

Yours sincerely,

DAVID R. L. HENRY,

(Inverhoe)

1 Field Hey Lane,

Willaston,

Wirral,

Merseyside L64 1TG.

June 22.

## Pay restraint and a ceiling on price increases

From Mr. Michael Young

Sir, We welcome the statement by the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection in the House on Monday (June 20) that he has a great deal of sympathy for the objectives expressed in our memorandum on pay restraint and the national interest.

I should like to explain why we think that a general ceiling on price increases would be a vital complement to the selective price freezes the Price Commission Bill will enable him to impose.

We accept that all policies of price control have disadvantages and that a ceiling on price increases across the board will hit unevenly on different firms. But we cannot believe that it would cause the economy substantial damage.

If, as the Secretary of State, forecasts, price rises will fall to single figures by the second quarter of 1978; it causes damage to guarantee, by price control, that that will in fact happen.

In fact, the reverse is true. If this unions were to agree to a policy of pay restraint in return for a guarantee of price restraint, this would be of immense benefit to the economy. The alternative—a general freeze-for-all, in which the weak would go to the wall.

Yours faithfully, MICHAEL YOUNG, Chairman, National Consumer Council, 18 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1R 9AA, June 21.

## LONDON PRUDENTIAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LIMITED

Extracts from the Statement by the Chairman MR. M. B. BARING in the Report and Accounts for the year ended 30th April 1977

- This is my first Statement to you as Chairman following Lord Rosser's retirement and I would like to start by acknowledging his contribution to the Trust over a period of several decades.
- We again propose an almost full pay-out of earnings by recommending a final dividend of 1.50p which, together with the interim dividend of 0.90p, makes a total distribution for the year of 2.40p.
- Shareholders' equity amounted to £4,584,836 (70p per share) compared with £4,236,649 (70p per share) last year, a rise of 8.2%, compared with a rise in the F.T. All-Share Index of 7.0%.
- During the year the Trust remained fully invested. We increased the amount invested in United Kingdom equities by £210,000 and sold all of our United Kingdom preference holdings.
- It is my view that there exist suitable investment opportunities for us to maintain a fully invested position at this time.

	1977	1976
EARNED FOR EQUITY CAPITAL (net)	£144,889	£120,111
Per share of 25p	241p	201p
INVESTMENTS—Valued at 30th April		
Including current assets		
less liabilities	£4,584,836	£4,536,649
Attributable to equity Capital	£4,584,836	£4,236,649
Net asset value per share of 25p	761p	701p

The Annual General Meeting will be held at 20 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3DB on Wednesday, 20th July 1977, at 11.45 a.m.

## Demand for steel remains sluggish

By Peter Hill

Steel stocks remained at high levels and consumption fell in the first quarter of this year, leaving Britain's steelmakers with the prospect of continuing slack demand.

Steel consumption in the first three months of this year, compared with the same period last year, was 4 per cent lower than in the previous quarter but, said the Department of Industry, it was comparable with the levels achieved in the middle of last year.

The construction industry was the only sector to record a rise in steel consumption—up by 10

per cent on the previous three months.

The steepest drops were in the wire and wire manufacturing sector and hollow ware (pots and pans).

But stocks of steel held by consuming industries and steel stockholders remained at high levels—5.23 million tonnes at the end of March, equivalent to 17.5 weeks of normal consumption. This is three to five weeks more than was the general pattern before the energy crisis, and is much the same level recorded for most of last year.

The Department of Industry said that stocks held by consumers fell by 4 per cent in the first quarter compared with the whole of last year, while stockholders' stocks were estimated to have fallen by 4 per cent.

But it is clear from the latest trend figures that the industry's traditional four-to-five-year cycle has undergone a fundamental change.

On a brighter note the figures show that imports have fallen substantially—to 640,000 tonnes in the first quarter—reflecting the introduction by the Government of curbs on import levels.

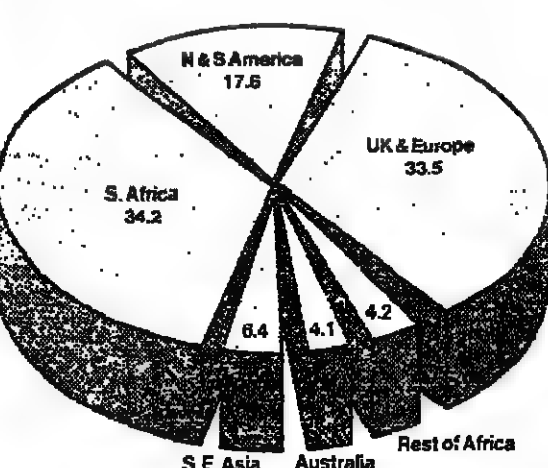
## Pre-tax profits higher despite depressed metal markets

Points from the Review by the Chairman, Mr. Murray Hofmeyr

### Profit

Consolidated profit before tax was £38.7 million compared with £36.4 million last year, but increased tax charges reduced net earnings from £19.4 million to £17.4 million. The higher pre-tax profit was achieved despite depressed markets for most metals and minerals and is attributable to the broad spread of Charter's investments and the success of our industrial operations.

### Geographical Spread of Assets (by per cent)



### Mining Projects

At the Cleveland Potash mine, progress has been made on new mining techniques and longhole drilling but production is still only 20% of capacity.

In Malaysia, New Tradewinds, through which Charter's tin interests are now held, is the largest tin mining group in the world, producing 27,322 tonnes in 1976. Charter participates jointly with Pernas Securities in the management of the Group's mines.

With the continuing escalation in capital costs and the unsatisfactory climate for raising finance there are doubts about the possibility of reactivating the Société Minière de Tenke Fungurume project for some years.

### Industrial Interests

Despite the continuing uncertainties surrounding British industry we believe there are opportunities for Charter to enlarge its industrial base and steps are being taken to accomplish this.

### Outlook

We have had more than our fair share of the problems faced by the mining industry over the past few years, but with our considerable technical resources, our strong asset base and our investments across the whole range of mining, we are very well placed to participate in the opportunities that lie ahead.

### Metal Prices

A high level of investment in mining is required now to ensure that world metal needs are met in the medium to long term. However, the gap between present metal prices and the prices needed to open new mines, combined with lack of business confidence and the potentially high political risk in mining investment, have produced stagnant conditions. This is dangerous both for the less developed countries in terms of mineral resources left undeveloped and for industrialised countries in terms of future raw material shortages and exorbitant prices.

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts can be obtained from Charter House, Park Street, Ashford, Kent, TN24 6EQ.

## Charter Consolidated Limited

## BSS The British Steam Specialties Group Limited

Industrial pipeline and heating equipment; control instruments and systems for liquids, powders and granules.

### Financial Highlights

(from statistical information contained in the Annual Report).

	Years ended 31st March	
	1977	1976
Turnover*	£27,235	£21,610
Profit before taxation	1,777	1,186
Profit after taxation (32%)	806	527
Dividends	431	382
Earnings per share	8.5p	6.5p

- Record profits up 53%.
- Turnover up 27%.
- Scrip issue: one for ten.
- Given good trading conditions we should fare even better in the current year.

For copies of the Report and Accounts apply to the Secretary, The British Steam Specialties Group Limited, Fleet House, Lee Circle, Leicester LE1 3QQ.



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## LSMO sets the scene

At year's end, the new issue has begun to break into action again. The rather smaller City Group due to publish their prospectus next Monday. But the stage is set for a field day with the Scottish Marine Oil offer for sale scheduled for July 4 which hopes to a side of enthusiasm generated by the Petroleum Institute, but has terms pitched attractively enough to stave something to go for. The way for the offer, LSMO announced a £30m bank borrowing to meet the peak financing requirements 9 per cent share of the North Sea field, the final signing of which is delayed until the ever-cautious can see the second platform on bedded in.

It is also possible to say that the balance sheet will look very much better this time round, for both debtors and bank overdrafts have been dramatically reduced by the establishment during the year of a joint company for film production, AGF, whose borrowings are 50 per cent guaranteed by ATV but not shown in ATV's balance sheet. In any case, cash flow since the year-end has been such that—against net borrowings of £23.6m at the 1976 balance sheet date—the company is now thinking in terms of net cash in the books at the end of the current year.

## One thing seems certain

With Rascal the question is always: "What next?" And in this context there are two questions. First, can a company which has been producing record profits for approaching a quarter of a century maintain the pace? Second, will the rationalization of the electronics industry now the subject of so much speculation take place, and if so will Rascal emerge on top of what has been projected as Britain's "second force" electrical company?

The first question of course is relatively easy to answer, at least in the foreseeable future. Rascal is talking about sales year on year of £200m, an increase of almost two-thirds, and if it can simply maintain current margins—which it expects to be able to do—profits will rise from £32.7m to £53m. That would include a full year from the United States Milgo acquisition which was in for only a month in 1976-77, contributing £2.2m and £0.2m to sales and profits respectively. This year Milgo, now incorporated but still requiring some United Kingdom management time, will come in strongly. Rascal is projecting profits from data communications, to which Milgo is the main contributor, of around £7.5m, of which perhaps £6.5m would be from Milgo.



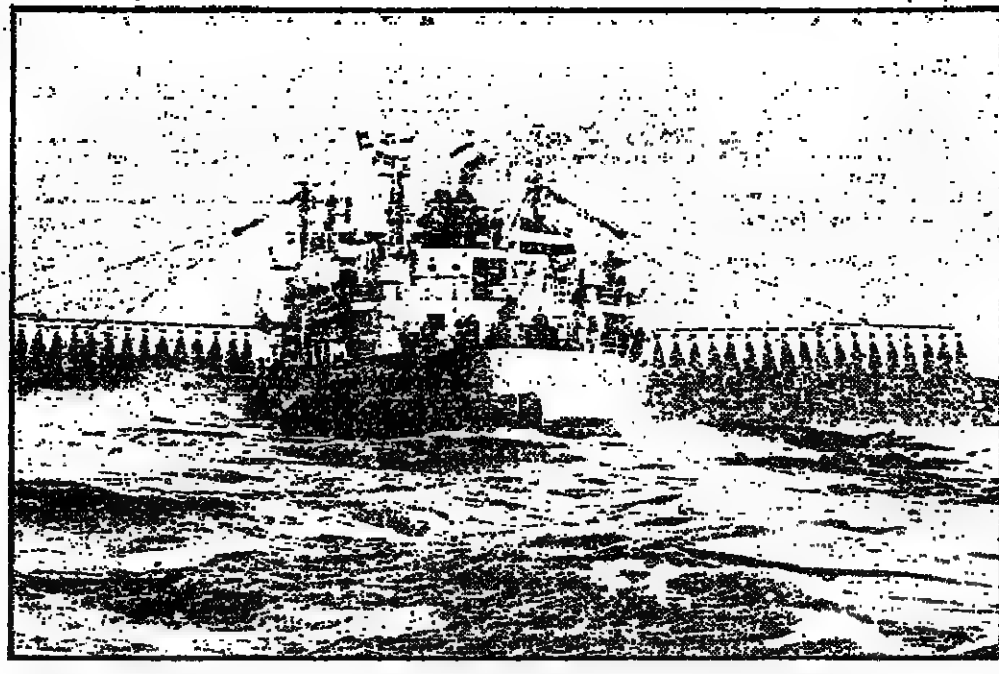
ids, chairman of Associated Television. wide, television revenues rose by 10 per cent in the year to the end of 1976, and with costs rising very much more modestly the improvement in the bottom line was obvious. And so far there signs that this buoyancy is coming in. Very much the same arguments of the film business, where the of the Pink Panther is likely to a money spinner though the s from it will not rise again as they year once costs were covered; and the Muppets are now starting to contribution.

So there is work to be done on the balance sheet and Rascal recognizes it. But it can be coped with out of cash-flow. Thus, this year, the company aims to write off a large part of the £28m of goodwill, of which £22m came in with the Milgo acquisition. However, it could take the best part of the year before Rascal has achieved the balance sheet improvements it is looking for, and this leads on to the second point about rationalization within the industry.

One of the necessary attributes of an oil company executive involved in negotiations with governments is a thick skin. Politicians and civil servants, often harking back to experiences from the past, tend to treat information from the oil companies with considerable suspicion, unless backed with detailed facts and figures.

So when the oil companies tried to convince the international convention on civil liability for oil pollution damage from offshore operations that the consequences of a blow-out from oil production platform in the North Sea would not be as catastrophic or as costly as environmentalists had predicted, it was not surprising that their forecasts were treated with considerable scepticism.

## Putting the menace of oil slicks into perspective



Testing the efficiency of pollution clean-up procedures: crude oil being sprayed on to the sea off the Dutch coast before treatment with chemically-prepared sand.

single unmanageable slick but in a series of small quantities that would be much easier to handle. Damage caused by a single blow-out, according to the study, would not exceed \$30m (£17.5m) in the worst case, and in 90 per cent of the 5,000 cases tested, costs were estimated at between \$500,000 (£290,700) and \$16m (£9.3m).

Shell's computer model which it has named Sliktrak, says that although governments would not believe the forecasts that only 5 per cent of the oil would drift to shore, it appeared that the computer had been too pessimistic. Immediately the Ekofisk flow had been staunch, the Sliktrak team fed the wind and weather data plus the quantity of oil spilled daily into the computer and came to the conclusion that in this case only 1 per cent of the oil would find its way to shore—again over-optimistic.

the rapid evaporation of the light oil that caught even the experts by surprise. The Sliktrak study had been based on the mechanical clean-up vessels coming into action several miles from the source of pollution and lacking a thick layer of oil. But because of the evaporation, the slick, when struck by the skimmer, was far thinner than expected and much less was picked up. However, the prodigious rate of evaporation more than made up for the below par performance of the cleaning vessels. Shell has now embarked on a \$800,000 study to find out the fate of oil when it is left on the surface including the effect it has on marine life. So far experiments have shown that oil spilled on to the oceans have all been designed to test the efficiency of clean-up procedures and not to see how quickly the oil will disappear through evaporation.

phocoxidation, biodegradation or natural dispersion. New that Ekofisk has proved that the oil companies were not being over optimistic in their forecasts, there are some comforts that Britain can draw from the basic results. Because of the general direction of winds and currents and the positioning of the fields, Britain is the least likely of the North Sea coastal nations to suffer pollution from offshore oil operations. For instance, a study carried out on a blow-out from the Ninian field north-east of the Shetlands, showed that all the oil spilled would drift away and disperse into the north Atlantic. Norway on the other hand, is at greatest risk. A study on a 65,000 barrel-a-day spill from the giant Statfjord field, lasting three months showed that 100,000 barrels of oil could be expected down a long stretch of the Norwegian coastline. In reaching the conclusion that the cost of clean-up work would not be more than \$30m for any one incident, Sliktrak was working on the assumption that the clean-up costs in the coastal zone per barrel spilled were \$180. On top of this it was estimated that the first line defence of mechanical skimmers would cost \$5.70 a barrel to use while dispersants would cost about two dollars a barrel more. The coastal clean-up charge of \$180-a-barrel is much higher than for known major spills like Bontay Bay in Ireland or the Santa Barbara incident in California and the Torrey Canyon tanker disaster. Many of the components are largely speculative such as tourism losses of \$70 a barrel and damage to shipping and fishing gear of \$42 a barrel. The actual cost of cleaning up the oil inshore is put at \$50-a-barrel while the pollution of fishing grounds and lost fishing days between them only account for \$18 a barrel.

Roger Vielvoye  
Energy Correspondent

## Kenneth Owen, Technology Correspondent, looks at a development in sound reproduction

### Music in the round

The quest for perfect sound reproduction passed another milestone last night, with the first test of a "surround sound" system known as Ambisonics, developed at Reading and Oxford universities with support from the National Research Development Corporation.

Early "quadraphonic" systems were based on the processing of sounds coming from four fixed directions—normally from the four corners of a square. The four loudspeakers which played back the sound, again arranged at the corners of a square, tended to give four identifiable sound sources rather than a realistic overall mixture.

The new surround-sound system recognizes that sound can come from literally any direction around the horizon, and they aim to convey this directional information in a smooth manner.

recognize the direction of arrival of a sound. This theory has been developed by Professor Garzon at Oxford. In the middle of the broadcasting process, between the capturing of the sound of an actual performance and its reception and reproduction on loudspeakers in the home is the method of encoding—the way in which the additional information is carried on the transmitted signal.

Engineers at the Independent Broadcasting Authority have been investigating the various surround-sound systems, and (beginning with Mahler at Liverpool last night) are now testing Ambisonics in a series of experimental broadcasts. The choice of a preferred system, the authority says, depends on several factors—subjective performance; the degree to which stereo or mono reception would be affected; whether the system would significantly affect the coverage of existing transmitting stations; whether it would cause or be vulnerable to interference to or from stations using adjacent channels (and so complicate frequency planning); and the relative costs to broadcasters and listeners.

Using special techniques and equipment, the basic aim of both systems is to reproduce the original sound as realistically as possible. But the practical purpose of these early tests is to determine whether the quality of reception when conventional mono or stereo receivers are used.

In broad terms the BBC's prime consideration has been to provide the best possible stereo and mono reception; while the Ambisonics team has aimed at the highest fidelity in reproduction in the context of a family of systems.

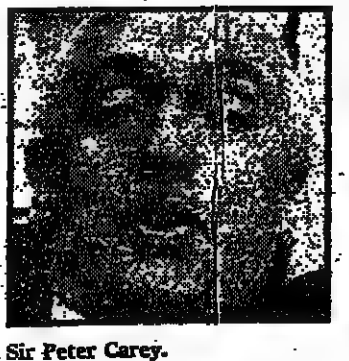
The technology of Ambisonics has been developed by Professor Peter Fellgett at Reading and Professor Michael Garzon at Oxford, with the help of Mr John Wright, Mr David Brown and Mr John Hines of IMA Electronics. This financial partnership has been supported by the NRDC in arranging patent protection as well as financing development.

sonic decoders, and with the Nippon-Columbia UD4 surround-sound system that is already on the market. The NRDC is already collaborating with Nippon-Columbia as well as backing the United Kingdom-developed Ambisonics. On the assumption that a unified set of coding specifications will be agreed the corporation would then hope to license the manufacture of decoders which would be incorporated in amplifiers.

International agreement, too, would be highly desirable. For Europe the adoption of a particular system is mainly a matter of reaching agreement among members of the European Broadcasting Union and subsequently the International Radio Consultative Committee of the International Telecommunications Union. Last week an EBU group visited the IBA's engineering centre at Winchester to see and hear demonstrations of a number of systems.

## Business Diary: Executive sweet • Sir Peter's paean

for a more humane environment is one of the goals supported by all segments of human society. But it is known to throw up a problem of deterring humanity ceases to be a problem. The guidelines of sorts has been provided by the German state of Hesse, which has a confidential report of the Hesseische Bank Girozentrale, Prof. Wilhelm Hinkel, to task suitable extravagance ruling the executive his bank. Hinkel's working cheerier, the bank's profits are less than DM593,500. Besides two paid-off Emils Nolde worth 20 (£7,970) the bank a seventeenth-century commode complete with a walnut of the same vintage, threteenth-century copper silver candlestick and a pair of paintings together M160,000 (£39,600). Hinkel's domestic retinue were also catered to. A house was bought for a cost of DM3.1m (£740,000) to include a large lot for the president, with sauna and a swimming pool. This was let to him. The bank's domestic retinue were also catered to. A house was bought for a cost of DM3.1m (£740,000) to include a large lot for the president, with sauna and a swimming pool. This was let to him. The bank's domestic retinue were also catered to. A house was bought for a cost of DM3.1m (£740,000) to include a large lot for the president, with sauna and a swimming pool. This was let to him.

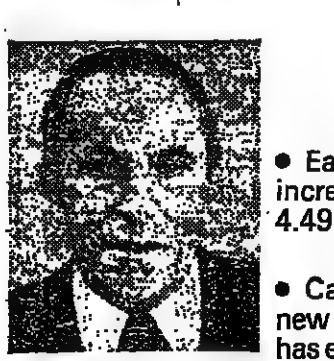


Sir Peter Carey.

When Kenneth Owen (not our Kenneth Owen, that is) became chief executive of the Construction Industry Training Board in early 1977, it was in staff and money trouble. Financial requirements had been wildly underestimated, and the City being unable to underwrite the £8m needed, the Government had to step in. It took Owen, whose resignation was announced yesterday, three years to sort out the board's finances and then a further two to restore order and reorganization of the body itself.

yet again their well ventilated grievances over what they see as the inadequacy of their pay scales. The Association of Members of State Industry Boards pressed Peart, a former Agriculture Minister, to take note of the anomaly by which state industry board members now receive up to £3,000 a year less than senior staff reporting to them. They had suffered, they said, not just from the effects of incomes policy but also from earlier government discrimination against them while civil servants had received increases in 1975.

• Turnover moves ahead to £721,303,000.  
• 28 new Stores to open in the next two years increasing new selling area by approximately one million square feet.  
• Net profit before tax at £30,187,000 - a new record.



Mr. L. Porter, Tesco Chairman.

• Earnings per share increased from 3.68p to 4.49p.  
• Capital expenditure on new store development has exceeded £75 million over last five years - £45 million approved for next two years.

TESCO CHECKOUT SUCCESS CHART

MORE CUSTOMERS  
BIGGER SALES  
HIGHER PROFITS  
LOWER PRICES

TESCO

means real value for shoppers, staff and shareholders

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts available after 4th July, 1977 from the Secretary, Tesco Stores (Holdings) Ltd, Tesco House, Delamare Road, Cheshunt, Welham Cross, Herts. EN8 9SL.



## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Stock markets

## Rally after bout of Grunwick nerves

Run of the mill trade was in short supply in a market still overshadowed by the BP sale and starting to take note of the worsening turn of events in the Grunwick dispute.

To date, the events in North London have not played a prominent part in market thinking but dealers were saying yesterday that if the situation deteriorates further it could very well prove to be a strong disincentive to investment in the near future.

One of the day's strongest features was provided by De Beers deferred shares which jumped 15p to 261p on strong demand. Dealers said most of the buying came from the United States. It was of "good quality". The spur was a bullish American broker's circular and some favourable United States press comment.

In any event, the arrest of Yorkshire miners' leader, Mr Arthur Scargill, made for a nervous opening and by 11 am the FT index had lost 3.8. Thereafter, a rather better tone developed with the help of continuing optimism from the Chancellor on the chances of concluding a "satisfactory" pay agreement.

By the close the index was 1.5 lower at 444.9. The market's expectations on pay restraint have been lowered drastically over the past few weeks. Most dealers would now be content to feel that observance of the 1-month rule would be enough to stop a wages explosion. The sceptics doubt even that.

Government bonds recouped early losses of one-eighth to close one quarter better at the long end and one-eighth to the good in "shorts". Buying interest was reported to be light.

Three companies coming to the market for cash by way of rights issues were discount

house Gillett Brothers, where a 1m call and a dividend increase brought a gain of 9p to 149p; Kode International up 2p to 95p, and coachbuilder Duple International, unmoved at 9p after interim figures a full year forecast and plans to raise £485,000.

News of an approach from Lex Service brought a jump of 17p to 92p, after 95p, for L. Lipton, while a flurry of speculative interest moved Grunwick 6p ahead at 91p. For the latter the speculation was that Marley, unchanged at 61p, had been adding to its near 30 per cent stake. But this was denied by a spokesman for the company who, nevertheless, declined to be drawn on whether talks were being held on a possible bid for the balance of the equity.

Beaverbrook "A" continued to go ahead with a rise of 3p to 55p on talk of a possible four potential bidders, a new one being Trafalgar House which lost 6p to 114p.

Still waiting for further news on the talk with Fisons, the "A" shares of Gallenkamp rose 10p to 320 while Lep Group continued to be wanted at 200p, up 3p. Both MK Refrigeration 5p to 175p and Dolan Packaging fell as profits were taken after takeover news earlier in the week.

Two long awaited results duly came along with figures from Racal, which closed 6p ahead at 382p, after dipping to 368p, and Vickers which ended a point better at 179p. With figures due today John Brown held steady at 215p.

Pork Farms, another speculative favourite, rose 4p to 224p after a forecast of substantially higher earnings made at the annual meeting. In oils the new North Sea strike helped Shell to go ahead 4p to 548p but Berry Wiggins slipped 2p to 33p after the figures had been postponed until Monday.

Gillett's cash call inspired other discounters and typical rises were 20p to 440p for Allen

Harvey & Ross, 5p to 260p at George Marshall and 5p to 255p for Cater Ryder.

Equity turnover on June 22 was £39.96m (10,737 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph Organisation's interim figures are due soon. A week ago the shares were 196p. Yesterday they were 184p, down 2p. There is some nervousness about a strike at the Mitchell dam plant of Rank Xerox and Rank Radio is thought to be still finding the going tough. However, Bullfinch booms and some hope that profits in the six months to last April were around £55m against £32.8m.

graph active stocks yesterday were Barclays Bank, P & O, ICI, Shell, BAT, Biff, Burnham, Royal Insurance, BAT Ind Distillers, MK Electric, Samuel Properties, Bower, GEC, Glaxo, Lloyds & Scottish, Spirax Sarco, L. Lipton, Trafalgar House and Beaverbrook "A".

## Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
£m	£m	per share	per share	per share	per share	total
Andrews (F)	40.2 (37.5)	3.3 (3.5)	15.3 (7.5)	1.5 (1.43)	5/8	2.5 (2.3)
Associated Tel (F)	89.2 (89.1)	11.1 (8.6)	15.0 (7.7)	2.0 (2.0)	5/8	5.37 (4.30)
Baker Perkins (F)	81.4 (69.1)	7.9 (4.4)	15.0 (7.7)	2.2 (2.0)	5/8	3.85 (3.7)
Bentley (F)	27.2 (21.5)	0.32 (0.20)	—	0.53 (0.48)	—	— (1.14)
Britt (F)	1.7 (1.1)	—	—	3.5 (3.1)	25/7	5.0 (4.6)
British Tar (F)	14.0 (10.2)	1.00 (0.81)	1.44 (1.31)	1.0 (0.9)	10/8	1.21 (1.46)
Cardiff Malt (F)	0.26 (0.27)	0.02 (0.06)	—	0.0 (0.9)	2/8	—
Dunlop & Loh (F)	0.57 (0.33)	0.18 (0.15)	—	0.8 (0.7)	22/7	— (2.0)
Duple (F)	6.08 (4.52)	0.35 (0.15)	—	—	—	—
B Elliott (F)	57.1 (50.1)	4.18 (3.16)	16.7 (13.2)	2.73 (2.51)	21/10	4.73 (4.29)
J W Henderson (F)	34.24 (36.4)	1.24 (1.0)	21.5 (19.9)	7.42 (—)	5/8	9.28 (6.75)
Kode Int (F)	1.33 (1.3)	0.11 (0.08)	10.01 (7.24)	4.77 (0.76)	—	4.71 (1.46)
Laurel (F)	20.62 (13.3)	0.6 (0.26)	—	0.9 (0.65)	—	1.0 (0.65)
Mansfield Brew (F)	— (12.4)	2.45 (1.80)	—	4.9 (2.34)	28/7	6.5 (3.54)
National Carb (F)	24.4 (20.1)	0.25 (0.19)	2.22 (0.76)	1.30 (0.63)	1/8	1.30 (0.65)
Northern Sec (F)	0.59 (0.37)	0.25 (0.19)	4.37 (2.84)	2.3 (1.5)	25/7	3.0 (2.45)
Petrow Hldgs (F)	17.43 (16.45)	2.78 (2.43)	20.83 (19.53)	4.95 (4.5)	1/8	1.78 (1.55)
Racal Elec (F)	123.2 (79.9)	32.7 (19.6)	37.78 (24.64)	1.13 (1.09)	17/8	1.78 (1.55)
Russell Bros (F)	1.6 (1.0)	0.06 (0.04)	6.59 (1.90)	1.24 (2.7)	—	3.8 (3.5)
Sheepbridge Eng (F)	51.5 (44.8)	5.2 (4.0)	8.8 (6.7)	2.17 (1.97)	25/7	1.67 (1.52)
J W Spear (F)	5.85 (4.39)	2.38 (2.0)	29.0 (22.3)	1.09 (0.99)	25/7	— (NII)
Tate (F)	6.25 (4.34)	0.22 (0.88)	—	0.5 (NII)	25/7	— (NII)
Westbark (F)	10.2 (8.2)	0.20 (0.40)	4.5 (5.2)	1.12 (1.65)	5/8	2.92 (1.75)
Wilson Walton (F)	10.38 (4.99)	0.77 (0.30)	8.8 (8.0)	2.18 (—)	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.54. Profits are shown pre-tax, and earnings are net. † Forecast. ‡ For 15 months.

## Payout boost and 'rights' from Kode

By our Financial Staff

The latest group to join the rights queue is Kode International, which is raising about £700,000. The issue is on a one-for-three basis at 70p, compared with the market price of 91p before the news.

The board of this computer peripherals and specialist engineering group says that its present short-term facilities are adequate for current trading requirements. However, permanent capital is needed to keep the group's capital expenditure programme self-financing.

Current trading results are encouraging, and demand for the group's products continues to expand strongly.

The value of orders received between January 1 and June 17 is put at more than 40 per cent up on the same period. There is no forecast of profits for the six months to June 30 or the full year. Meantime the board is using the freedom given by the rights issue, to hoist the dividend from 2.2p gross to 7.23p.

Over the year to December 31, pre-tax profits jumped from £284,000 to a record £603,000, of which £266,000 was contributed by the Moore Reed group.

Talks with at least two parties broke down earlier this year, after Mr Colin Banks, the then chairman, sold his stake in the group and left the board.

## Baker Perkins nears £8m and still rising

By Tony May

Exports, mainly in Africa and the Middle East, have provided most of the growth at Baker Perkins Holdings. Pre-tax profits of this plant and machinery maker, have jumped 78 per cent to £7.5m for the year to March 31—easily a record.

Further advance in sales and profits is seen for the current year.

Sales meanwhile have expanded from £69.1m to £81.4m to give margins of 9.7 per cent against 6.2 per cent. Earnings a share are up from 3.7p to 15p, while the dividend is raised from 5.4p to 5.9p gross. The shares lost Wednesday's 2p gain to close at 88p giving a yield of 6.7 per cent.

Mr Ian Gilbert, the chairman, says that the result was achieved despite the relatively depressed state of business in most developed countries. The improvement in earnings has been the main element in a further strengthening of the group's financial position. As this became evident the board felt sufficiently encouraged to raise the capital expenditure figure from £2.56m to £4.09m. This compares with £1.2m last year.

A further £4.5m, which will be met from the group's existing resources, has been authorized for capital expenditure this year. Most of this money will be spent on machine tools and other equipment. Mr Gilbert still finds it



Mr Ian Gilbert, chairman of Baker Perkins.

hard to assess the course of the world's economies over the year ahead, and even the slightly improving trend evident in recent months does not show positive signs of strengthening as yet.

However, the improved level of order books last year has given the group a higher carry-forward of work for the current year. All this gives him confidence in the group's future.

## Exports lift Petbow to best-ever

By our Financial Staff

Aided by a boost in exports, Petbow Holdings, which was public in 1972, made record sales and profits in the 12 months to March 31.

Excluding the Australian operations, turnover rose from £14.91m to £17.43m and pre-tax profits by 14.2 per cent to £2.78m. However, with tax up to £1.4m, net profits were £1.38m, an increase of 10.5 per cent.

Ordinary dividends of 6.5p, relating to Australia, the attributable fell from £1.1m to £720,000. Earnings a share, before the items, improved slightly from 19.53p to 20.83p.

Meantime, the total dividend goes up by the maximum allowed, from 10.76p to 11.84p.

Petbow's reported best-ever £13.8m—a rise of 34 per cent. Thanks to improved management controls, net borrowings fell by nearly £2m during the year, with group stock levels down by over £500,000. Closure of the Australian subsidiaries has now been effected and the losses charged to extraordinary items.

Petbow makes diesel generating sets, diesel and motor-driven welding equipment and brushless alternators. Generally the depressed home market did not provide growth during the year and it is concentrated on the substantial export markets, achieving an estimated 50 per cent of all generating set exports within the range in which Petbow specializes.

## Loss-maker Kenkast calls for receiver

Kenkast, the concrete garages, fuel bunkers and greenhouses group, is going into receivership. The company announced yesterday that it had asked its bankers, Williams & Glyn's, to appoint Mr R. Lang-Smith and J. G. Dixon, partners in the Manchester office of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell, as joint receivers.

At the board's request, dealings in the shares were suspended yesterday morning at 10p, where the group is capitalized at just over £200,000.

The immediate cause of the problem, Kenkast revealed, was the action of a major, unnamed, supplier in withdrawing credit terms without earlier notice.

But Kenkast is suffering continued losses. These grew from £25,000 in 1975 to £397,000. Added to this, conditions deteriorated in the second half. Mounting competition in a shrinking market allied to rising costs, notably timber, slashed margins. Moreover, labour relations were poor for much of the year, although these are now said to be improving.

The forward order position, Mr R. Stockton, chairman, said last month, had also improved—with the exception of the housing division—and "consequently prospects in general for the coming months appear much brighter".

Mr J. K. Duxon resigned as a director and company secretary last April and Mr Stockton assumed his responsibilities and his share stake bringing the chairman's holding up to 58.6 per cent.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

Province of New Brunswick (Canada) plans to issue US \$50m notes, due 1984, in the international capital market. Overseas issues of the province are rated "A1" by Moody's and "A++" by Standard & Poor's.

## Lex Service emerges as suitor for L Lipton fork-lift trucks

By Ray Maughan

Lex Service Group could be back on the acquisition trail with a bid for L. Lipton, the forklift truck distributor. Negotiations are still going on but the Lex chairman, Mr Trevor Chinn, said yesterday that "we should know where we are within a week or ten days".

Lipton, headed by Mr J. Lipton, announced last Thursday that it was in talks which could lead to a bid but Lex's identity was not disclosed. Earlier this week, SGB Investments disposed of its 19.24 per cent stake which Lex picked up at 89 3/32p a share. At that price, Lipton was valued at almost £2m.

The appearance of Lex as a likely bidder comes as no real surprise. It already owns Harvey Plant and, at the time of the April rights issue, Mr Chinn announced that the forklift truck and transport divisions would form the bulk of this year's projected capital spending of about £12m. He indicated that the combination of Lex and Lipton would probably be



Mr Trevor Chinn, chairman of Lex Service Group.

"incremental" to Lex's planned total expenditure.

For its own part, Lipton came through the tough conditions of 1976 in reasonable style. Despite the difficulties of importing

when sterling was depressed a poor level of activity in mechanical handling industry, pre-tax profits climbed from £66,000 to £119 for stated earnings of under a share. The peak, however, was achieved in 1974 with profits hit £401,000.

Mr Chinn believes that Lipton's 15 depots will make valuable additions to Lex's existing 25-strong branch network. Lipton shares climbed further 10p yesterday to 50p. This contrasts with a level 50p before the group launched that a bid might be the way.

At the current level—and will be obliged to bid at level paid for the SGB stake—a minimum-Lipton looks to be selling on at least 30 p historic earnings which suggest that the board, which came around 52 per cent of shares, may not have too much scope to manoeuvre for a big price. Yet assets are in books at 67 1/4p net a share 78 1/2p a share at the direct valuation.

## Charter Cons' extra £7m in Cleveland mine

By Ronald Pullen

Charter Consolidated is having to put up another £7m as its share of the further £20m needed at the troubled Cleveland Potash mine. The mine, in which ICI has a 50 per cent interest, has met difficult trading conditions since its inception.

In the annual report Charter refers to "encouraging results" from the adoption of conventional mining techniques. Total capital cost of the mine has now topped the £100m level and current production of 14,000 tonnes is under 20 per cent of capacity.

Fog the rest, Mr Murray Holmes, chairman, points to the strength of Charter's mining portfolio with lower dividends from gold offset by increased income from diamonds, its Malaysian tin interests and the Berkat wolfram mine. The

## Second-half upswing at J W Spear

By Victor Fekete

The shares of J. W. Spear Sons, the games and toys group, rose 6p yesterday to 1.1 in response to yet another set of better-than-expected results for 1976.

Turnover was up 10 per cent to £58.5m and net profit a fifth to £1.4m per cent £2.19m. With Spear's share an associate's profits virtually unchanged at £70,000, against £60,000 last year, the group's earnings rose to £1.4m from £1.2m.

All this has had an impact on the balance sheet where net assets per share have slipped from 25p to 25p. With the depressed outlook for base metal prices and the increased risk inherent in mining, Mr Holmes warns of the "imponderables" facing Charter. To balance this, the mining finance house is giving increasing attention to expanding its industrial base.

## B Elliott's strong final quarter marred by S Africa downturn

By Nicholas Hirst

B. Elliott, whose bid for fellow machine tool group, Newell, closes in 10 days' time, made £4.2m in the year to March 31, which although below the £4.6m pre-tax profit of 1974-75, was 32 per cent higher than the 1975-76 figure.

The acquisition of Newell, however, whose profits of £1.2m during the same 12 months were much higher than the forecast £750,000, will broaden the group's range and its direct involvement in supplying engine producers.

Unfortunately, although Newell looks to be moving forward quickly, the sharp rise in production seen by B Elliott in the final quarter of last year has

## Scrip and 54 pc rise at Brit Steam

The set back to profits last year at British Steam Specialities Group has been more than recovered, and the group has ended the year to March 31 with a record profit of £1.77m, before tax. This compares with £1.1m last year and the previous best of £1.4m for 1975.

Turnover rose 26 per cent to give margins of 6.5 per cent against 5.3 per cent. Earnings a share rose 3.5p against 6.5p, while the dividend is raised from 7.08p to 7.79p gross. Shareholders are also to collect a one-for-ten scrip issue.

At half time, this Leicester-based group of pipeline equipment pushed its profits up from £506,000 to £687,000, while the second half brought a 68 per cent rise to £1.09m.

## Peak £5.27m pre-tax from Sheepbridge Eng

Pre-tax profits of Sheepbridge Engineering reached a best-ever £5.27m in the year to March 31, compared with the previous peak of £4m in 1975-76. Sales were up from £44.88m to £51.59m. With earnings per share up from 6.7p to 8.9p, the total gross payment to shareholders was £7.79p to £8.5p. A 10 per cent extra dividend will be paid.

Reserves soar at Nat Carb

National Carbonising's reserves jumped more than fourfold in the year to March 31. At the start of the year, reserves were £964,000. To this is added retained earnings of £246,000 and a surplus of £225,000, the result of an investment, making reserves £1,435,000 at the year-end. The board explains that NC's 15.6 per cent stake in the ordinary capital of London & Scottish Marine Oil Co. has been revalued to reflect its "more realistic" value. NC's turnover rose from £20.16m to £23.41m. Pre-tax profits reached £251,000, against £193,000, after interest payable of £460,000, compared with £409,000. Total gross payment to shareholders is doubled to 2p a share.

## BAT's pay £82m for 'Kent' and 'Old Gold'

Moorgate Tobacco, a subsidiary of BAT Industries, bought the international cigarette business of the Lorillard division of Loew's Corporation. Moorgate has acquired rights outside the United States to the Lorillard trade marks including the Lorillard trademarks Kent, Micronite, Tr Old Gold and Newport. A technical information. The acquisition is valued at £82m. Pre-tax profits of £26m (£15 for 1976) are forecast for the division.

'Rights' will raise £1m at Gillett Discount

Gillett Brothers Discount issue £82,000 ordinary £1 shares in a rights issue on a one-for-three basis at 155p a share. The issue, underwritten by Hoar, Gorrie, will raise gross proceeds of about £1.06m. Gillett shares jumped by 9p to 19p yesterday.

**LOOKERS LIMITED**  
Motor Vehicle Distributors and Engineers

**INTERIM REPORT**

The Directors announce the following unaudited results of the Group for the half year ended 31st March, 1977:

	Half-year ended 31.3.77	Half-year ended 31.3.76
Turnover	30,620,758	13,307,977
Group Profit before Taxation	605,849	264,555
Taxation	135,561	137,569
Group Profit after Taxation	291,288	126,986
Less Extraordinary Items	74,358	501
Profit attributable to Shareholders	216,930	126,485

Dividend:  
Interim of 0.9075p per share (proposed) (30.976-0.825p per share) 67.280 53.880  
Less amount waived — 1,209  
67.280 52.671

The results for the half year to 31st March, 1977 include the profits for three months of the newly acquired subsidiaries "Platts".

The goodwill arising on the acquisition of "Platts" is being written off in two equal half yearly amounts during the year ending 30th September, 1977 as an extraordinary item and is reflected in the above charge.

The interim results are a record for the Company and show a very considerable improvement over the same period last year.

All departments have contributed satisfactorily and the integration of our acquisition of "Platts" is progressing smoothly and productively.

A good start has been made to the second half of the year and your Directors are anticipating a record trading profit for the full year.

The Directors intend to increase the interim dividend up to the statutory limit allowed and expect to make a similar increase in the final dividend.

The Company is operating from a strong position and should continue to make satisfactory progress.

33 June, 1977

R. E. Tongue,  
Chairman.

## Vickers chief: business is 'extraordinarily good'

Unlike Hawker-Siddeley, Vickers still has to quell doubts about how quickly big capital spending and state compensation money will fill the hole left by nationalizing BAC and shipbuilding. However, Lord Robens, chairman, is not in doubt. He told the annual meeting that through "sensible investment of the compensation money" the company should be able to replace the loss of profits in a reasonably short space of time.

He added that the last four months were "extraordinarily good". Sales and profits were "well ahead". He sees no reason why Vickers should not continue to prosper as in recent years. In 1976 the group made pre-tax profits of £38.3m. Associated, thanks to BAC, made nearly £21m.

**BRITISH TAR**  
New installations at Hull and Cadishead now almost complete. Both expected to make significant contributions to profits in current year. (See Latest Results.)

**CASTLEFIELD RUBBER**  
Treasury has confirmed company will not be subject to dividend cuts as nearly all operations are overseas. Dividend 7p (0.42p) plus special non-recurring dividend 6.5p.

**GARNAR ACQUISITION**  
Garnar Scotland to buy Wilson & Tilt for some 670,000 ordinary shares. Arrangements being made for 308,000 to be placed with institutions. Garnar expect to recommend gross dividend for year to January 31, of 6.5p gross.

**AMC LIM ISSUE**  
Agricultural Mortgage Corporation is to issue £1m, 12 1/2 per cent bonds dated June 27, 1980, at £100.

**BANFORD-BURGESS**  
As a result of recent rights issue Fredk. R. Burgess has increased its share holding in Banford to over 50 per cent. BROWN & TAYLOR  
Pre-tax profits for year to

## Briefly

March 31 rose from £2.25m to £3.05m and net to £3.6m as stated here yesterday.

**SOTHEBY OFFER**  
Arrangements completed on offer for sale of 3,355 ordinary shares of Sotheby's Parke Bernet Group at 150p a share.

**KEMPA-HIGHLANDS & LOWLANDS**  
Kempas (Malaya) has bought 14.7m shares (9.9 per cent of issued capital) in Highlands & Lowlands, from Seafield. Annual gamated Rubber, for Kinglets 24.99m.

**ANGLO AMERICAN STAKE**  
Company to buy 45 per cent interest in Gamesby Inc Project which is owned equally by Petmours and O'Keefe which will both retain a 27.5 per cent interest. O'Keefe will manage project.

**ARKUTNOT LATHAM**  
Net profits for year to March 31 £1.55m (£1.01m). Total dividend 14.03p gross (12.75p).

**STET TO RAISE \$40m**  
Italian state communications group plan to raise \$40m on Euro-market. Loan will have a maturity of six years with interest rate of 9 1/2 per cent. Hill Samuel leads banking consortium handling loan.

**METTOY-FAIR PLAY**  
Mettoy has bought substantial interest in its French distributors Fair Play which acts for major European toy manufacturers.

**CLUFF OIL**  
Company offer to buy further overriding Royalty Units in Blocks 21-1 and 21/6 which include Buchanan Field in exchange for ordinary shares in Cluff accepted for £42.5 Royalty Units. This will involve issue of 26,000 ordinary shares.

## International

## BASF hopes for half-year go dimmer

Sales of BASF, the West German chemical group, are expected to grow by only 3.5 per cent to reach an estimated DM10,700m (about £2,500m) in the first-half of 1977. This indicates that 1977 sales and earnings will fall below earlier expectations. Herr Matthias Seefelder, chairman, said in Ludwigshafen.

"1977 will be a year of modest sales growth," he said, "and regarding earnings, I'll remain silent." In May, Herr Seefelder said that sales in 1977 might fall short of the 10 per cent growth targeted.



**modities**

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2210-2215

## Pay claim by U S

New York, June 23.—The United Steelworkers of America (USW) is seeking an 80 cent increase in basic wages from copper companies. The package sought totals 94 cents—the 80 cent basic wage increase plus a 14 cent increase in incremental wages above the scale of common labourer.

The union's specific wage demands, submitted this weekend, are somewhat lower than had been anticipated.

**d prices (midday indicators)**

	Bid	Offer	Williams & Glyn's 6%	
1935	100	100	1983	90%
1936	100	100	CANADIAN DOLLARS	300%
1937	100	100	Bank of Montreal 9 1/2%	100%
1938	100	100	Bank of Canada 9 1/2%	100%
1939	100	100	1992	101%
1940	100	100	Gen Motors A 9 1/2%	103%
1941	100	100	Gen Motors A 9 1/2%	103%
1942	100	100	Gen Motors A 9 1/2%	103%
1943	100	100	1992	98%
1944	100	100	NEUTSCHMANN	100%
1945	100	100	CP 9 1/2%	107%
1946	100	100	CP 9 1/2%	107%
1947	100	100	Standard Oil 9 1/2%	107%
1948	100	100	Standard Oil 9 1/2%	107%
1949	100	100	Standard Oil 9 1/2%	107%
1950	100	100	Standard Oil 9 1/2%	107%
1951	100	100	Standard Oil 9 1/2%	107%
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1994	100	100	Standard Oil 9 1/2%	107%
1995	100	100	Standard Oil 9 1/2%	107%
1996	100	100	Standard Oil 9 1/2%	107%
1997	100	100	Standard Oil 9 1/2%	107%
1998	100	100	Standard Oil 9 1/2%	107%
1999	100	100	Standard Oil 9 1/2%	107%
2000	100	100	Standard Oil 9 1/2%	107%
2001	100	100	Standard Oil 9 1/2%	107%
2002	100	100	Standard Oil 9 1/2%	107%
2003	100	100	Standard Oil 9 1/2%	107%
2004	100	100	Standard Oil 9 1/2%	107%
2005	100	100	Standard Oil 9 1/2%	107%
2006	100	100	Standard Oil 9 1/2%	107%
2007	100	100	Standard Oil 9 1/2%	107%
2008	100	100	Standard Oil 9 1/2%	107%
2009	100	100	Standard Oil 9 1/2%	107%
2010	100	100	Standard Oil 9 1/2%	107%
2011	100	100	Standard Oil 9 1/2%	107%
2012	100	100	Standard Oil 9 1/2%	107%

## Bank Base Rates

Bank .....	89%	Corp Leds 12-16; 13-15 (2000)	23%
ated Crds .....	84%	Schreiner 12-16; 13-15 (2000)	23%
ndon Secs .....	84%	Polakowski 12-16; 13-15 (2000)	23%
& Co .....	84%	Mid Swn Wtr 12-16; 13-15 (2000)	23%
Bank .....	84%	Wichita 12-16; 13-15 (2000)	23%
Bank .....	84%	Wichita 12-16; 13-15 (2000)	23%
Minister .....	84%	Wichita 12-16; 13-15 (2000)	23%
over Accs .....	84%	Wichita 12-16; 13-15 (2000)	23%
Trust .....	113%	Wichita 12-16; 13-15 (2000)	23%
& Glynn's .....	81%	Wichita 12-16; 13-15 (2000)	23%

Deposits on sums of \$100,000 and under, 4%  
 over \$100,000, 5%  
 over \$250,000, 6%

Prices in parentheses: % dividend.  
 \* 70 sold

**WIGHTINGALE & CO. LIMITED**

Company	Last Price	Chg	Gross Value (£)	Ytd Chg	P/E
Airsprung Ord	37	+	4.2	11.5	7.0
Airsprung 18½ CULS 131	35	+	18.4	14.2	—
Armistead & Rhodes	33	—	3.0	8.6	—
Barclay 17½ CULS	82	—	8.2	8.2	7.2
Deborah 17½ CULS	149	—	11.5	11.8	—
Federick Parker	134	—	17.5	8.6	6.5
Henry Sykes	85	-	2.4	2.9	8.2
James Burrough	81	—	5.0	7.4	12.8
Robert Jenkins	280	—	25.0	8.8	6.4
Twinnock Ord	15	—	—	—	—
Twinnock 12½ CULS	62	—	12.0	19.4	—
Unilock Holdings	65	—	6.1	9.6	8.1
Walter Alexander	74	-	5.8	7.8	8.7

## William Pickles

**m confident that the future will  
one of growth and expansion"**

The Annual General Meeting was held today in Manchester. The following are the points in the statement by the Chairman, Harold Buckley, submitted to the Meeting:—  
Our Company's financial year to 31st March, 1976 spanned an extremely difficult up period and it is pleasing therefore, to see that Group profits before tax rose from £2,000,000 in the previous year to £2,974,138 in the current year, with the adjusted figure of £443,506 for the previous year.  
Turnover increased from £19,521,749 to £20,089, including an increase of 80% in export from the United Kingdom which rose from £2,7 to £1,988,327. Following the increase in turnover, the Board propose a final dividend of 0.386p (1975/0.353p) which is the maximum allowed by Government regulations.  
It is now quite evident to me that the policy of expansion and rationalisation which your Directors set out to put into effect early in 1974, is beginning to achieve results. I am confident that the measures taken over the past twelve months will achieve far more satisfactory results in the years ahead, although the Textile Industry continues to suffer from the impact of vast imports of low cost garments from countries in the Far East.  
Your Board believes it is essential that the manufacturing units in the Group should be equipped with the most modern machinery, and in order to do this, substantial investment in plant albeit modest, is necessary. It is anticipated that this investment will be continued in the current year. The trend in increased turnover continues and the long-term prospects are very satisfactory, in spite of the traditional difficulties which currently beset the Textile Industry.

Group Companies: Wm. Chapman Ltd.  
Henry Bannerman (Holdings) Ltd.  
Glen Fabrics Ltd.; Harrow Fabrics (Int.) Ltd.  
Macaseta Ltd.; Sparrow, Hardwick & Co. Ltd.  
Suey Ware & Co. Ltd.; Uwin Sportswear Ltd.

**WILLIAM PICKLES & CO. LTD.**  
Portland Street, Manchester M60 1EH

## Foreign Exchange

The dollar eased slightly after trading yesterday after earlier fluctuations in reaction to news of a sharp rise in the United States first quarter current account surplus, which was reported to be \$1.7197 and the effective exchange rate remained at 61.6. Little reaction to news of the Dutch first quarter payments surplus falling to 2600 million from a fourth quarter 1978 2,250m surplus, was added.

Dealers noted that European currencies generally experienced a narrowing in the surplus, but the Dutch unit was also eased by a softer trend in the dollar.

There was a slight upward trend in the pound after being fixed at their lowest point in Frankfurt in the early 1970s, as a result of the European dollar.

But most positions against these currencies, in a thin market, were held in the hands of traders ahead of the long weekend in Sweden.

Gold gained \$1 per ounce to close at \$340.50 in New York.

### Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's average)	Market rates cloves
New York	\$1.186-7000	\$1.796-1100
Mexicaland	\$1.821-0-2500	\$1.720-0-2500
Amsterdam	10.40-3001	10.24-3001
Buenos Aires	10.40-3001	10.24-3001
Canton	10.40-3001	10.24-3001
Frankfurt	10.40-3001	10.24-3001
Lisbon	10.40-3001	10.24-3001
Madrid	10.40-3001	10.24-3001
Panama	10.40-3001	10.24-3001
Rio de Janeiro	10.40-3001	10.24-3001
Sao Paulo	10.40-3001	10.24-3001
Tokyo	10.40-3001	10.24-3001
Vancouver	10.40-3001	10.24-3001
Zurich	10.40-3001	10.24-3001

December 22, 1971, was G.I.

## Forward Levels

New York	2-month	2.00-2.12c prem	3-month	1.89-1.70c prem
Montreal	30-36c prem		1.77-1.57c prem	
American	20-24c prem		1.65c prem	
Brussels	17-18c diag		1.50c prem	
Copenhagen	5-7c or disc		13-15c or disc	
Frankfurt	25-34c prem		20-27c prem	
Lisbon	50-100c prem		300-450c disc	
London	10-12c disc		10-15c or disc	
Milan	8-11c disc		14-20c disc	
Osaka	par-5c or disc		par-2c disc	
Paris	4c prem		3-4c prem	
	4c or disc			
Blackpool	6-8c disc		13-17c or disc	
Vancouver	5c or prem		13-50c prem	
	5c or disc			

Canadian dollar rate (against U.S. dollar) 94.36-38.  
Euro-dollar deposits (4%) call, 3%

**Gold**  
Gold fund: am, \$100.00 (in owner; pm, \$10.13)  
Kruggerand (per cent): non-resident, \$100-  
100, 100-100; resident, \$100-100, 100-100.  
Sovereign (per cent): non-resident, \$100-  
100; resident, \$100-100, 100-100.

## Discount market

Goldman moved the money to the Bank of England gave him up on a very large scale. He bought a large amount of Treasury bills and a small amount of local authority bills directly from the houses and, in addition, lent a moderate sum to one or two houses overnight at M.R. (8 per cent).

During the morning, the signs were that funds would probably prove to be in adequate supply. Clearing banks were either flat or slightly over, so there was no great calling problem.

Nevertheless, money did not move too readily. Rates stayed around 7½-7 per cent for much

of the session, but closed within a bound of 6½ per cent to 7 per cent when some late balances appeared after the Bank had completed its programme of assistance, which, on the identifiable factors, looked to have been rather greater than really warranted. The major plus item of the day was the very substantial excess of Exchequer disbursements over Revenue payments.

## Money Market

## Rates

Work Filed: 7-7-74

Tranny Bills/Disc-7

Boxing Softing

Prime Bank Bill (Gov't) Trades: 1-10%	
2 months	7 1/2%
3 months	7 1/2%
4 months	7 1/2%
5 months	7 1/2%
6 months	7 1/2%
7 months	7 1/2%
8 months	7 1/2%
9 months	7 1/2%
10 months	7 1/2%
11 months	7 1/2%
12 months	7 1/2%

6 months	3-4%	12 months	10-14%
Secondary Mfg. (CD Rates (%))			
1 month	2-3%	6 months	8-10%

3 months	7 1/2-7 3/4	12 months	8 1/2-9 1/4
<b>Local Authority Market</b> (4 1/2-5 1/4)			
12 days	6 1/2-7	3 months	7 1/2-8
1 month	6 3/4-7 1/4	6 months	7 3/4-8 1/4
1 year	7 1/4-7 3/4	1 year	8 1/4
<b>Interbank Market</b> (5 1/4-6 1/4)			
Overnight	5 1/4-5 3/4	Class B	
1 week	5 3/4-6	6 months	6 1/4-6 3/4
1 month	5 3/4-6 1/4	9 months	6 1/4-6 3/4
3 months	6 1/4-6 3/4	12 months	6 3/4-6 1/2
<b>First Class Finance Rates (Mkt. Rate 7 1/2)</b>			
3 months	6 1/4	6 months	6 1/2
<b>Finance House Base Rate 6 1/2</b>			

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**Zinc institute**

European zinc producers have decided to set up a European zinc institute based in Paris to promote the general aims of the industry. The institute will develop contacts with similar organizations already operating in other parts of the world.

## Wall Street

New York, June 22.—Stocks were raised early in the New York Stock Exchange as institutions continued to adjust their portfolios before the third quarter, which begins in less than two weeks.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 2.21 pts to 924.10

Of the 1,481 issues crossing the tape, 495 advanced, 427 declined and 159 remained unchanged. First-hour volume amounted to about 5.8m shares, compared with 775m in the same period on Wednesday.

### silver in late rally

New York, June 22.—SILVER prices ruled on commission house short-covering and bargain-hunting to close 20 to 1.40 cents off for the day. Dealers said the rally in futures was partially prompted by a recovery in copper prices during the afternoon.

June 22, 1907: July 40c; Aug. 35c; Sept. 30c; Oct. 25c; Nov. 20c; Dec. 15c.

[illegible]

## Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

[illegible]



## Demand at a trickle

\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

[illegible]

\* Ex dividend. \* Ex all. \* Forecast dividend.  
price. \* Interim payment passed. \* Price at  
Dividend and yield without a special payment  
company. \* Pre-merger figures. \* Forecast of  
capital distribution. \* Ex rights. \* Ex scrip or  
Tax free. \* Price adjusted for late stock  
significant data.

**THE TIMES SHARE INDIC**  
The Times Share Indices for 23.08.7  
date June 2, 1964 original base date Ju  
year—

Index	Div.	Earn-
No.	Yield	ings
Least		Yield

Large Coys.	182.88	6.54	11.32
Smaller Coys.	172.88	7.39	14.28
Capital Goods	195.24	6.77	14.16
Consumer Goods	189.15	7.22	11.61
State Shares	139.25	7.40	9.17

shares	183.72	6.45	---
Largest financial and industrial group	183.04	6.53	---

Gold Mining shares	27.20	9.35	21.40
Industrial & utility stocks	22.30	5.70	—

A record of The Times Industrial

	High	Low
Alt-time	198.57 (19.05.77)	80.18 (12)
1977	190.08 (18.05.77)	161.29 (12)
1976	177.85 (06.05.76)	118.53 (27)
1975	156.82 (19.11.75)	61.42 (06)
1974	135.18 (08.02.74)	25.12 (02)

\* Flat interest yield.

[illegible]

...the fact that the *in vitro* and *in vivo* results are in good agreement, and that the *in vivo* results are in good agreement with the results obtained from the *in vitro* studies.



**WINDSOR**  
**53.500** frechold. o.w.s. etc.  
 and 11 acre(s). Winchester  
 Office Tel. (0982) 6444.



# What price period peace?

A. M. G.

**LEWES OFFICE L467**

**MR. LEWES, SUSSEX**


Georgian style Dover House  
Private Estate at foot of hills

3 Reception, 6 Bedrooms  
Bathrooms, Cloaks, suite  
guest staff Rooms, and  
domestic offices. Full of  
heating. Neighbouring 3.4 Cms.  
Gardens.

Offers in excess of £7  
invited for the Freehold  
Lewes or Linstead Office

**CHOBHAM, SURREY**

**OUTSTANDING PERIOD-COUNTRY HOUSE in convenient  
location.**



- 6 Bedrooms and
- 3 Secondary Bedrooms
- 3 Bathrooms
- Reception Hall
- 3 Reception Rooms
- Dining Room
- Large Kitchen and
- Dominic Offices
- Central Heating
- Double Garage

**2 DETACHED COTTAGES**

Beautiful Gardens  
Parkland and Paddock

**21 ACRES**

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

**Agents: Sales Agents: Tophill & Partners, London Road, Sunningdale,  
Ascot, Berkshire. Tel: Ascot 23411.**



# Reflections of a bygone age

**FREEHOLD, PRICES £20,300  
OR OFFERS**  
4 St. Georges Street, Winchester.  
Hants. Tel. W.in. (0862) 62121





# Property

PROPERTY WANTED

## URGENTLY REQUIRE FOR CHAIRMAN OF INTERNATIONAL COMPANY

Low built house within 20 mins. driving distance of the West End. Prefer Chelsea, Kensington, Holland Park. Minimum 3 large bedrooms and very large reception, entertaining areas. Details, please, to relevant surveyors:

MELLERSH & HARDING  
43 St James's Place, SW1A 1PA  
Telephone 493 6141

## Properties under £25,000

### LONDON N.1

#### 10 minutes from the City

#### GEORGIAN TOWN HOUSE

Situated in quiet road in the Bloomsbury conservation area. 2 double bedrooms, both with fitted wardrobes, tiled bathroom/W.C., through reception (22 x 13) with french windows leading to 60ft. garden, modern fully fitted kitchen. Gas central heating throughout.

£25,000 80 year lease

Telephone 01-249 3354 for appointment to view

### HISTORIC SUFFOLK VILLAGE

#### Modern Cottage-style House in

#### Suffolk Village

#### Modern Cottage-style House in

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## Estate has nuttery and pool

A price of £150,000 to £200,000 is expected for Drovers, an early Georgian manor house situated in 38 acres of grounds at Singleton, near Chichester. Accommodation includes 14 bedrooms, seven bathrooms and a small ballroom. In addition to a swimming pool, tennis court and small lake, the estate contains a nuttery which produces two cwt of cob and hazelnut a year.

Savills, the agents for Drovers, are also offering a minor house in 181 acres at Chichester Haven, Bude, Cornwall. The property will be sold at auction on July 27, and is expected to fetch about £130,000.

Its history stretches back to 1150, when it was one of the manors of St. George, patron of Lord Mortimer, who was related to William the Conqueror. Situated on a secluded part of the north coast, the property is used at present as a mixed stock and arable farm.

Two more Cornish farms have been put on the market by Savills. One is a 137-acre mixed farm at Delahole, and Tucayo Farm, at Tregeon, on the Roseland peninsula. It is a fertile arable and stock farm of 160 acres.

A novel property, perhaps aimed at wealthy pariahs, is offered by De Groot Collins Turpin, in Bishops Avenue, London, NW. It has silver jubilee bedroom suite with silvered ceiling and silver and blue accessories. The price is £600,000.

The six-bedroom house also includes a drawing room with a sunken area containing banqueting seating and a panelled dining room. In the garden are a swimming pool and pillared walkways.

Two imposing residences in Essex, Surrey, are available through Mann and Co. Copse Manor, in Copse Lane, is a Tudor-style house with exposed beams and gables, built in the 1920s and set in three acres of landscaped gardens. It has nine bedrooms and seven bathrooms, and is expected to fetch about £100,000.

The second property, Heather Court, also situated in Copse Lane, has a separate staff bungalow and 40-foot raised swimming pool. The asking price is £45,000 for a 45-year lease.

In more contemporary style, a town house in Chichester is offered by Mann and Co. Copse Manor, in Copse Lane, is a Tudor-style house with exposed beams and gables, built in the 1920s and set in three acres of landscaped gardens. It has nine bedrooms and seven bathrooms, and is expected to fetch about £100,000.

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National Park, which offers of about £55,000 are invited by the agents, Humbers. This modernized house has five bedrooms and three bathrooms, and is set in two acres of terraced gardens and a further 16 acres of pasture and woodland. The same agents plan to sell at auction Wyndham House, a former rectory situated at Stove Nine Churches, near Northampton. It was remodelled in 1736 in Georgian style, and is listed as being of historical and architectural interest. The auction will take place on July 20, unless offers of between £40,000 to £50,000 are received beforehand.

Another historical property on the market is the Old Manor House, at Cropredy, near Banbury, Oxfordshire. It is believed to date from the late seventeenth century, and includes more than eight acres of grounds and a long driveway. Agents for the property, which is to be sold by auction on July 20, are Lane Fox and Partners of Banbury.

A price of £45,000 is asked by Whiteheads, of Chichester, for a detached country cottage at Petersfield, Hampshire, for sale through Weller & Eggar. Called has four modernized bedrooms and a large garden. Longwood, Guildford. Priced at £55,000, it has five bedrooms, four reception rooms, a heated swimming pool and panoramic southern views. Single bank fishing rights on 100-yard stretch of the River Eas are included with the house. A detached country house situated near Winsford, in Essex

By a Staff Reporter

Country property

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### PERIOD COTTAGE

#### With Beams etc.

#### Between Rugby and

#### Leicester

#### Period Cottage

#### With Beams etc.

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#### Between Rugby and

### Charming period

#### end-of-terrace cottage

#### Situated in quiet road in the

#### Conservation Area

#### Charming period

#### end-of-terrace cottage

#### Situated in quiet road in the

#### Conservation Area

#### Charming period

#### end-of-terrace cottage

#### Situated in quiet road in the

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#### end-of-terrace cottage

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#### Conservation Area

#### Charming period









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"The voice of one crying in the wilderness. Prepare ye the way of the Lord." Mark 1:3.

THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 14,636

This puzzle, set at the Bristol regional final of the Curry & Sons Times National Crossword Championship, was solved within 30 minutes by 52 per cent of the finalists.

ACROSS

1 They bowed to the old king (8, 5).

9 The note isn't half long! (9).

10 River takes direction to the old town (5).

11 The way of the world for instance (5).

12 One joining the row in the theatre (4).

13 Bird's double act (4).

14 Hatter's little hat resembled a heavenly cup-bearer (3-4).

15 No gaps in these runs (7).

16 Five men includes a starter of vegetables in season (7).

17 What can be made with a bare bodkin? (7).

18 From the start of our era a return to opera (4).

19 Knock it back as the aperitif? (4).

20 One of three that stopped Alan Turing (4).

21 See eagle captures one little boy—has he your number too? (5).

22 Nice tart I get so involved with (9).

23 Boone met his end in Montana, the dog (6, 7).

DOWN

1 What Selma failed to get, being in the wrong environment (4, 3, 2, 5).

2 Doctor in bed, laid up—and of army career? (3).

3 With which to catch a ten-footer (7-5).

4 Second income for one on boards? (2-3-1).

5 By whom the girl's upset (Ariadne?) (7).

6 Sper chopped in pieces in grake (4).

7 Periodical a London school aims to produce (9).

8 One of the administrative circles in Paris? (14).

24 Way into church—no way out starts a race (10).

25 A lot of players, about exhausted, gave up (7).

26 Campaigner referred to in a French king (3).

27 Found not guilty? Bill thus left (7).

28 Academic, republican? (5).

29 No record will be set up by a labourer (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,635

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# DEATHS

STURROCK—On 23rd June, 1977, after a short illness, Mrs. Mary Sturrock, nee Smith, aged 78, died at her home, 10, St. Mary's Road, London, N.W.11. Buried at St. Mary's Church, London, N.W.11. Family notices.

VENABLES—On 23rd June, 1977, after a short illness, Mr. John Venables, aged 78, died at his home, 10, St. Mary's Road, London, N.W.11. Buried at St. Mary's Church, London, N.W.11. Family notices.

MOSES—On 23rd June, 1977, after a short illness, Mr. John Moses, aged 78, died at his home, 10, St. Mary's Road, London, N.W.11. Buried at St. Mary's Church, London, N.W.11. Family notices.

CHOLMELEY—On 23rd June, 1977, after a short illness, Mr. John Cholmeley, aged 78, died at his home, 10, St. Mary's Road, London, N.W.11. Buried at St. Mary's Church, London, N.W.11. Family notices.

SNOW—On 23rd June, 1977, after a short illness, Mr. John Snow, aged 78, died at his home, 10, St. Mary's Road, London, N.W.11. Buried at St. Mary's Church, London, N.W.11. Family notices.

CLAYTON—On 23rd June, 1977, after a short illness, Mr. John Clayton, aged 78, died at his home, 10, St. Mary's Road, London, N.W.11. Buried at St. Mary's Church, London, N.W.11. Family notices.

CROSBY—On 23rd June, 1977, after a short illness, Mr. John Crosby, aged 78, died at his home, 10, St. Mary's Road, London, N.W.11. Buried at St. Mary's Church, London, N.W.11. Family notices.

SAITON—On 23rd June, 1977, after a short illness, Mr. John Saiton, aged 78, died at his home, 10, St. Mary's Road, London, N.W.11. Buried at St. Mary's Church, London, N.W.11. Family notices.

WALSH—On 23rd June, 1977, after a short illness, Mr. John Walsh, aged 78, died at his home, 10, St. Mary's Road, London, N.W.11. Buried at St. Mary's Church, London, N.W.11. Family notices.

FLOOD—On 23rd June, 1977, after a short illness, Mr. John Flood, aged 78, died at his home, 10, St. Mary's Road, London, N.W.11. Buried at St. Mary's Church, London, N.W.11. Family notices.

FOSTER—On 23rd June, 1977, after a short illness, Mr. John Foster, aged 78, died at his home, 10, St. Mary's Road, London, N.W.11. Buried at St. Mary's Church, London, N.W.11. Family notices.

GREEN—On 23rd June, 1977, after a short illness, Mr. John Green, aged 78, died at his home, 10, St. Mary's Road, London, N.W.11. Buried at St. Mary's Church, London, N.W.11. Family notices.

HOLLAND—On 23rd June, 1977, after a short illness, Mr. John Holland, aged 78, died at his home, 10, St. Mary's Road, London, N.W.11. Buried at St. Mary's Church, London, N.W.11. Family notices.

PAPADON—On 23rd June, 1977, after a short illness, Mr. John Papadon, aged 78, died at his home, 10, St. Mary's Road, London, N.W.11. Buried at St. Mary's Church, London, N.W.11. Family notices.

PETRIE—On 23rd June, 1977, after a short illness, Mr. John Petrie, aged 78, died at his home, 10, St. Mary's Road, London, N.W.11. Buried at St. Mary's Church, London, N.W.11. Family notices.

ROBSON—On 23rd June, 1977, after a short illness, Mr. John Robson, aged 78, died at his home, 10, St. Mary's Road, London, N.W.11. Buried at St. Mary's Church, London, N.W.11. Family notices.

BARBER—On 23rd June, 1977, after a short illness, Mr. John Barber, aged 78, died at his home, 10, St. Mary's Road, London, N.W.11. Buried at St. Mary's Church, London, N.W.11. Family notices.

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